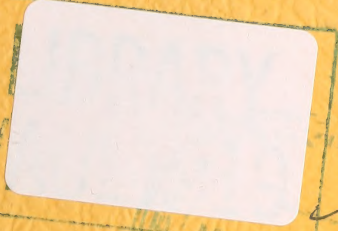


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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Twenty-First
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT
of
PUBLIC WELFARE

1964-65



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC WELFARE

1964-1965

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1966

Printed by LEE S. WALL, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
EDMONTON, ALBERTA



ALBERTA ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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1964-1965

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

1965

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta

November 29, 1965

TO HIS HONOUR J. PERCY PAGE,

Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Twenty-first Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1965.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. C. HALMRAST,

Minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Minister | L. C. Halmrast |
| Deputy Minister | D. W. Rogers |
| Welfare Director | J. E. Ward |
| Personnel Officer | J. C. Cels |
| Departmental Accountant | G. G. Shove |
| Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation | H. F. Irwin |
| Supervisor, Metis Areas | T. M. Johnston |
| Director, Staff Training and Development | G. Stangier |
| Director, Social Planning and Development | J. R. Smith |
| Director, Emergency Welfare Services | W. P. Bullock |
| Director, Public Assistance Branch | K. T. Motherwell |
| Program Supervisors | |
| Social Allowance | F. K. Wood |
| Social Assistance | W. D. Kennedy |
| Pensions | N. N. McPherson |
| Director, Child Welfare Branch | W. D. McFarland |
| Program Supervisors | |
| Ward Care | A. G. Frauenfeld |
| Adoption | Ellen A. Tatham |
| Family Service | W. L. Casselman |
| Director, Homes and Institutions Branch | W. T. Sykes |
| Program Supervisors | |
| Child Care and Nursing Homes | J. Frances Ferguson |
| Single Men's Division and Homes for the Aged | J. J. Watkins |

ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Chairman | K. T. Motherwell |
| Member | C. R. Greenwood |
| Member | N. N. McPherson |

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Chairman | W. D. McFarland |
| Member | W. T. Sykes |
| Member | J. E. Ward |
| Member | W. D. Kennedy |
| Member-Secretary | Ellen A. Tatham |

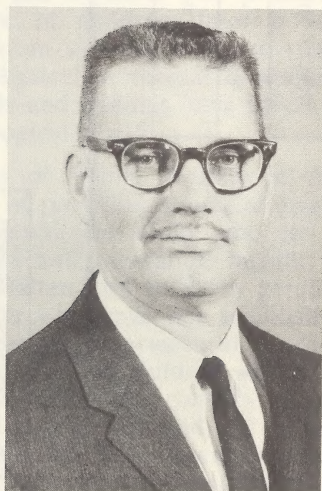
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



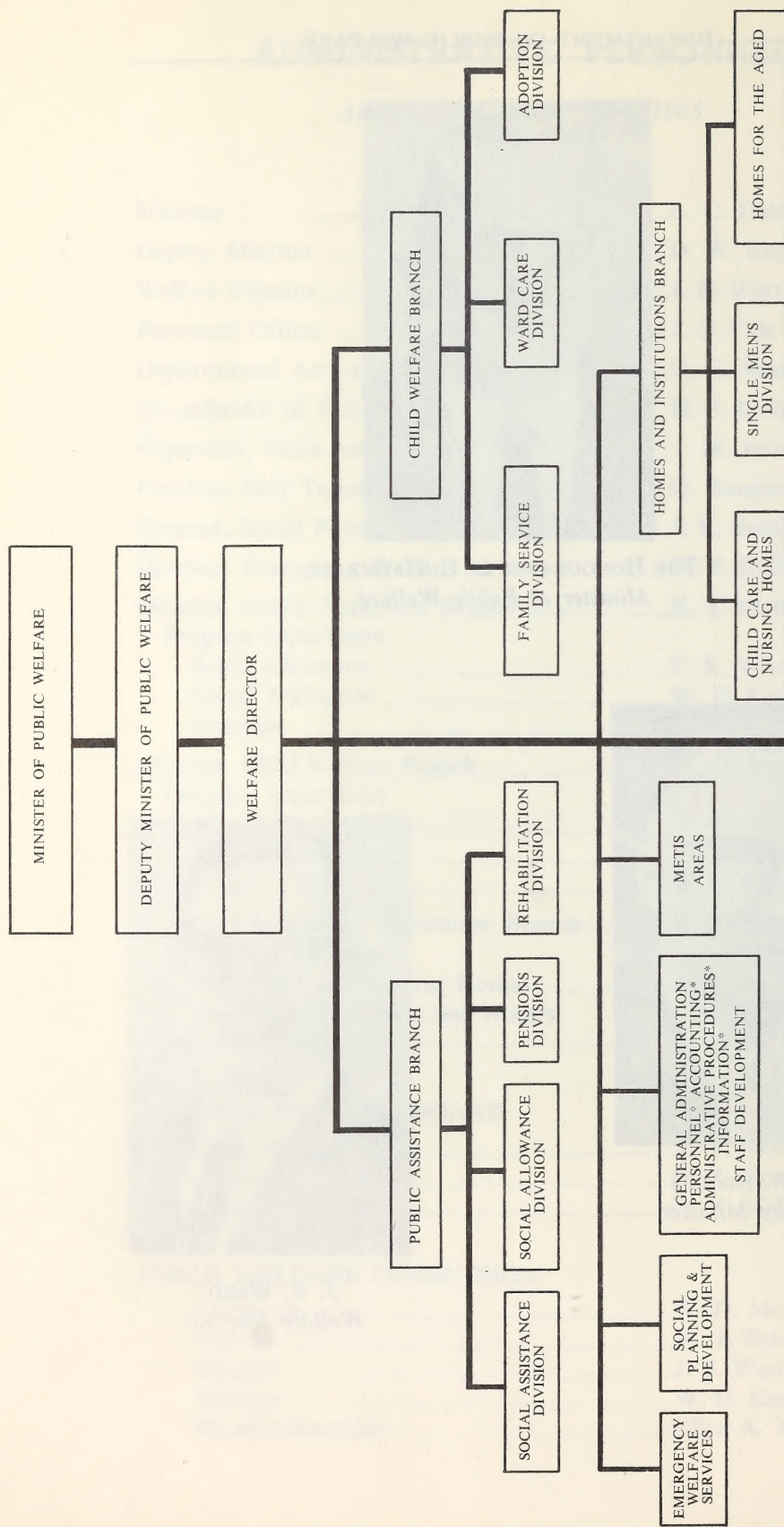
THE HONOURABLE L. C. HALMRAST
Minister of Public Welfare



D. W. ROGERS
Deputy Minister



J. E. WARD
Welfare Director



ATHABASCA BARRHEAD BONNYVILLE CALGARY CAMROSE DRUMHELLER EDMONTON EDSON GRANDE PRAIRIE
HANNA HIGH PRAIRIE LAC LA BICHE LETHBRIDGE MEDICINE HAT OLDS PEACE RIVER PINCHER CREEK RED DEER
SMOKY LAKE STETTLE ST. PAUL VEGREVILLE VERMILION WAINWRIGHT WETASKIWIN

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To: The Honourable L. C. Halmrast
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the twenty-first Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965. The report contains separate sections on the following:

- Child Welfare Branch
- Public Assistance Branch
- Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch
- Social Planning and Development
- Metis Area Rehabilitation
- Co-ordination of Rehabilitation
- The Public Contributions Act
- Emergency Welfare Services
- Staff Development and Training
- Personnel
- Regional Offices
- Accounting

The history of the Department of Public Welfare in Alberta reflects the growing concern of the citizens of this Province for the individual person, whether child or adult, who is in need of protection, financial assistance and/or rehabilitation services.

In the early days of the Province, this concern was primarily directed towards the protection and care of children; later it was extended to mothers with dependent children and gradually to older persons, those who are handicapped by physical or mental disabilities and finally to those individuals whose skills and abilities have failed to keep pace with a rapidly-changing, technological world.

At the present time the Department of Public Welfare in this Province is charged with the responsibility of providing financial assistance and rehabilitation services to the unemployed adults who are in need and who are suffering from physical and mental ill health, to mothers who are caring for dependent children and to those persons who are living in Improvement Districts or who have not established residence within a municipality. The Department's services to children include the supervision and total financial care of all children who have become wards of the Government and placed in the custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. As many people, both old and young, are in need of some form of institutional care, this Department has been given the responsibility of licensing of homes, with the exception of nursing homes under contract with the Department of Public Health, and institutions within the Province, as well as the acquisition and operation of these when special needs must be met. Co-ordination of Rehabilitation and the operation of Metis areas are other services provided through this Department for persons with special needs. In line with other provinces and national policy, this Department is actively engaged in Emergency Planning. Detailed reports on all these services will be found throughout this Report.

Municipalities continue to be responsible for their residents who do not qualify for any of the Provincial programs and for protection services to children in their own homes. Eighty per cent of the actual costs incurred by the municipalities in providing material aid to their residents is returned to them.

In November of 1964, the Rehabilitation Division of the Public Assistance Branch was merged with the Social Allowance and Social Assistance Divisions, with a resulting change in emphasis from the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled to a program designed to assist as many families and individuals, physically disabled or not, as is feasible within the resources of this Department and the potential of the recipients concerned. Certain criteria, based on the philosophy that each individual should be helped to recognize and use those skills and personal resources with which he has been endowed or which can be developed or re-developed and that those who are incapable of becoming independent should continue to be provided with economic and social assistance, have been devised by which a selection could be made of families and individuals who could best benefit from intensive counselling.

In view of the increasing number of children in need of adoption homes, the Provincial Government set up an Adoption Study Committee in the fall of 1964 to make an enquiry not only into present adoption practices and legislation and the best way of removing any obstacles there may be to adoption but also into the conditions and environment provided by foster institutions in comparison with foster and adoptive homes. This study, when completed, may result in changes in legislation within the coming fiscal year.

A continuing effort has been made by the Department through press, radio and television to bring the adoptive needs of children who are permanent wards to the attention of the citizens of Alberta. Though this has resulted in an encouraging increase in the number of adoption applications, it has not kept pace with the steady rise in the number of children taken into care. This is a matter of deep concern to the Department. Of equal concern is the fact there seems to be an increasing number of older children needing specialized institutional care which is not only difficult to provide but exceedingly costly to maintain.

Construction of Senior Citizens' Homes continued throughout the present fiscal year. In the majority of the homes in operation, the available space is steadily occupied which would appear to indicate the need of the older person for comfortable and economic accommodation and companionship is being met. The first phase of this program will be completed in 1965, providing accommodation for approximately 4,000 senior citizens.

The older buildings at the Gunn Welfare Centre are being gradually replaced by new cottages, each accommodating six men, which have been decorated and furnished with monies made available for this purpose from the Taranto Estate. For many of the men at the Centre these cottages, with a small bedroom for each man, represent the only home they have had in their adult lives. The improvement in their surroundings has brought about a corresponding improvement in the

attitude of the men shown in a new pride in themselves and their accommodation.

The Public Expenditure and Revenue Study Committee completed their interim report of the Department, which was made public just prior to the year end. It contains a number of well considered opinions concerning the philosophy and administration of welfare in Alberta and a number of recommendations.

Though the historic role of all welfare agencies has been that of serving what might be referred to as casualties and of giving help to those in financial need, it is believed that some form of preventive services must be made available in the future, if the rising costs in human suffering and money are to be stemmed. It is felt that these services would have to be built up within the community and that they would require the co-ordinated efforts of all agencies, service clubs, etc. They might take the form of marriage counselling, family planning, recreational activities, budget planning, homemaker services, the encouragement and referral of persons in need of re-education and the upgrading of skills or any of the other multitude of services that would strengthen family life and the community. This is a broad and as yet largely unexplored field. The administrative structure through which it could be carried out has not yet been devised, but arrangements are being made for discussions with municipal authorities to see if a feasible plan could be worked out. The responsibility for such talks and plans has been undertaken by the Social Planning and Development Division of this Department.

No administrative structure nor philosophical concept is any better than the staff that puts it into effect. In a field as complex and controversial as public welfare the combined efforts of our entire staff working consistently as a unit is needed if the Department is to meet its responsibilities to the public. The assistance and loyalty of all the staff members who have given freely of their time and energy in the past year is very much appreciated.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH



W. D. McFarland
Director of Child Welfare

The appointment of a Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Honour Judge H. S. Patterson, to study, evaluate and make recommendations in regard to the adoption program of this Province has been the outstanding feature of the activities of this Branch within the past fiscal year. A great deal of time was necessary, not only by the Central Office staff of the Child Welfare Branch but by the regional offices as well, to do the research work and provide the contacts and information required by the Committee. The Child Welfare Commission, itself, prepared and presented an extensive brief and appeared before the Committee at its public hearings. The adoption situation in this Province is a serious one and the appointment of such a committee could not have been more timely.

Continued efforts to locate adoption homes through extensive television, radio and newspaper advertising were continued throughout the year with considerable success, but the number of adoption applications received still fell short of the need. The public relations efforts of the supervisors and social workers of the Department's regional offices have been of inestimable help in keeping the public informed of the difficulties the Department is experiencing in obtaining adoption homes for the large number of children coming into care. Adoption placements for the older, physically handicapped or mixed-race, particularly Metis, children have increased in the past year but are still far short of requirements. Though it is comparatively easy to place the mixed-race Protestant child, the Roman Catholic Metis child continues to present a major challenge to the adoption program. Adoption requirements in Alberta have been broadened to the fullest extent commensurate with good adoption practices. The American adoption program was seriously curtailed during this past fiscal year, partly because of the increased availability of children for adoption in the American States and also because of legal difficulties experienced in processing the final adoption through the Courts. The latter difficulty has been largely obviated by an amendment to The Child Welfare Act clarifying the probationary period required for out-of-Province residents.

The number of children coming into care through neglect proceedings through the courts and through surrender by the unmarried mother continued to increase and adoption, foster homes and institutional resources have been taxed to the utmost to care for these youngsters. Not only have adoption homes fallen short of the required amount but the number of foster homes available for new-born infants and adolescents continued to be a major problem. Receiving home facilities for infants in Edmonton and Calgary have been filled to capacity and programs designed to place more unadoptable children in foster homes in rural areas have had to be stepped up.

The opening of more group home facilities at Our Lady of Charity School for Girls, the change-over in the Kiwanis Home to a treatment rather than a custodial institution and the opening of new facilities in the William Roper Hull Home and Booth Memorial Home in Calgary are proving a great help in the care of 'difficult' children. As better and more preventive services are available in the communities of Alberta, the type of youngster coming into care in the older-age group has changed. Many of these children, after being exposed to unhappy and inadequate family situations, are in the category who are termed 'emotionally disturbed', the majority of whom are beyond the capacity of the ordinary foster parent. It is becoming increasingly evident that there is a great need for additional group homes, a diagnostic centre and more specialized care within the present child-caring institutions.

An agreement was entered into with the City of Edmonton in July, 1964 that the old South Side Boys Home, which had been used as a City detention home for many years, would continue in operation as a closed unit for the seriously emotionally disturbed boy who could not function in another setting. Under this agreement, the City staff was to continue and with the close co-operation of a visiting psychiatrist and the social workers of this Department a program was developed to be operated as a pilot project until the Department's own institutions could be built. The first six months of this operation has shown many positive results and has clearly indicated the value and need of a closed institution of this nature for boys in this Province. All institutions within Alberta that are providing a specialized treatment service are operating at full capacity.

Children Coming Into Care

The steady increase in the number of children coming into and continuing in care is a matter of real concern. Statistically, the picture is as follows:

| | Prot. | R.C. | Others | Total |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Children in care as of | | | | |
| March 31, 1964 | 3,034 | 2,315 | 30 | 5,379 |
| Children in care as of | | | | |
| March 31, 1965 | 3,037 | 2,410 | 58 | 5,505 |
| Total number of Children made Wards through the | | | | |
| Court — April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 | | | | 964 |
| Total number of Children made Wards by | | | | |
| Surrender and Indenture | | | | 1,107 |
| Total number of temporary Wardships Renewed | | | | |
| or extended | | | | 947 |
| Total number of Children Returned to their | | | | |
| Parents after a period of Wardship | | | | 410 |

Each of these children represents a home where a high degree of neglect has been evident or an unmarried mother has decided to surrender her infant.

To meet this situation, in co-operation with the Homes and Institutions Branch, plans have been developed for the building of a receiving home in Lethbridge to care for the steadily increasing number of children coming into care in that part of the Province.

Children In Care

Efforts have been extended in the past year in the Department's regional offices to locate and process adoption and foster home applications to meet the expanding need for such homes. In spite of this, foster homes for adolescents and foster homes for infants in the two cities of Edmonton and Calgary continued to be in demand.

Training courses and seminars for foster parents have been held in both Edmonton and Calgary. The one in Calgary was conducted by staff from the Children's Aid and this Department was led by Dr. C. Safran. In Edmonton, courses for foster parents were sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. and various speakers and discussion leaders were brought in with a marked degree of success. Many of the foster parents were helped by the opportunity of sharing problems which they had felt were peculiar to their own foster child rather than representative of the emotional upset experienced by the majority of children who have had to be removed from their own homes. These courses, along with better and closer supervision by the Departmental staff, have resulted in improved standards of care, not only in the cities concerned, but throughout Alberta.

Number of Children in Foster Homes as of
March 31, 1965 3,141

Number of Children in Institutions (including mental
defectives and all foster homes with four or more children) 723

Number of Children in adoption Homes as of
March 31, 1965 1,375

In addition 93 children are in free foster homes and 173 have been returned to their parents under supervision.

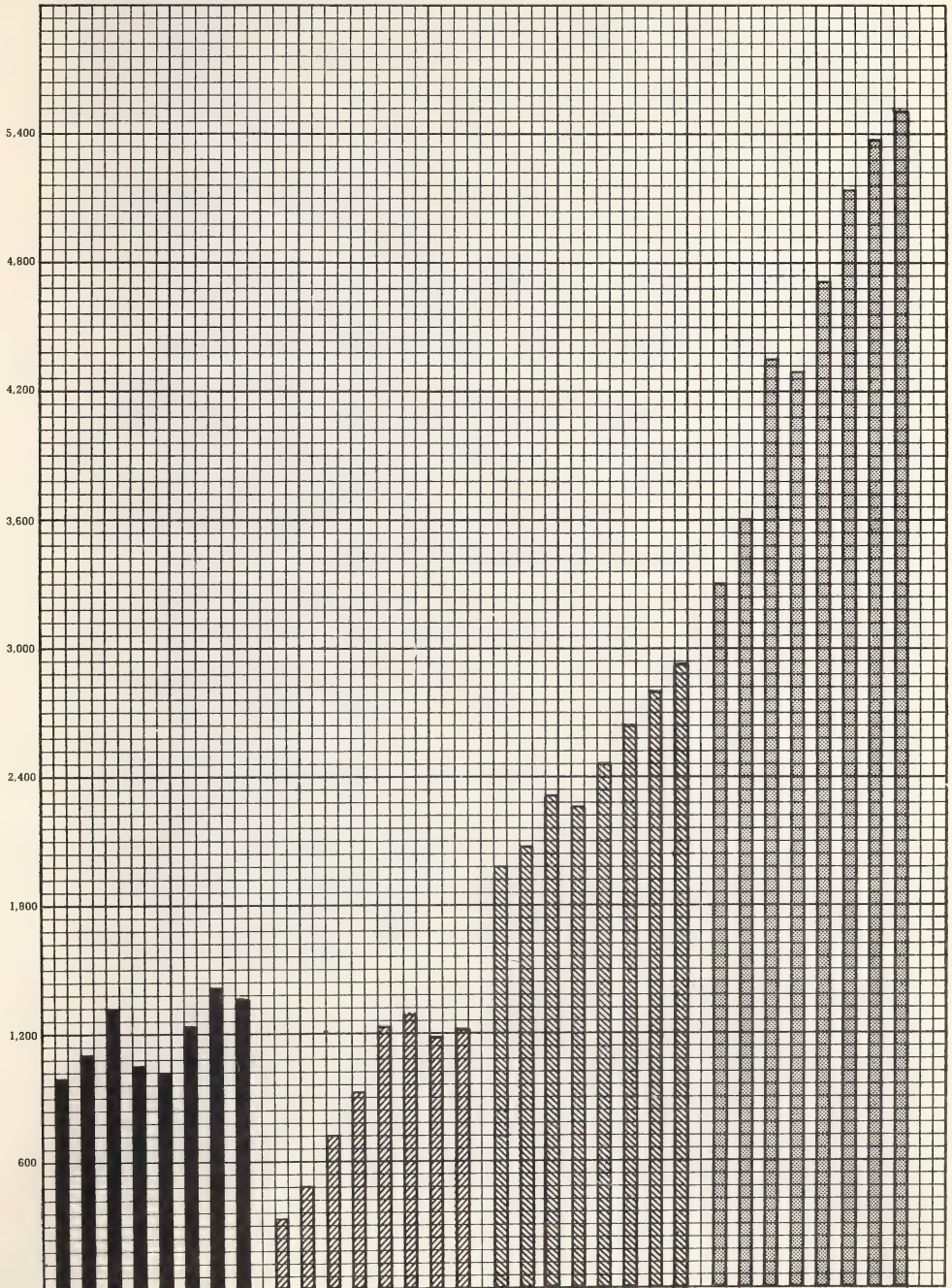
Of particular concern is the steadily mounting number of permanent wards which is steadily rising in spite of the increase in adoption placements:

Number of Children in Care:

| | No. of Perm. Wards | | | No. of Tem. Wards | | | No. of Wards in Adoptive Homes | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| | Prot. | R.C. | Others | Prot. | R.C. | Others | Prot. | R.C. | Others |
| As of March 31, 1960 | 949 | 1,364 | 0 | 497 | 232 | 0 | 1,027 | 290 | 0 |
| As of March 31, 1961 | 922 | 1,354 | 0 | 620 | 356 | 2 | 831 | 227 | 0 |
| As of March 31, 1962 | 1,128 | 1,320 | 0 | 781 | 446 | 8 | 735 | 265 | 4 |
| As of March 31, 1963 | 1,091 | 1,513 | 3 | 809 | 467 | 12 | 942 | 295 | 10 |
| As of March 31, 1964 | 1,197 | 1,591 | 17 | 756 | 413 | 9 | 1,081 | 311 | 4 |
| As of March 31, 1965 | 1,297 | 1,599 | 24 | 695 | 487 | 28 | 1,045 | 324 | 6 |

Each foster mother caring for a ward is paid a monthly boarding rate, as well as a clothing allowance for each child. School supplies and medicines are also provided by the Department. Medical, hospital, chiropractic and optometric treatment are provided through the use of a medical card and similar arrangements have been made with the dental profession whereby the dental needs of each ward are met.

* Trends and Comparisons: 1958-1965.



Legend:

- Number of children in adoptive homes March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65
- ▨ Number of temporary wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65
- ▧ Number of permanent wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65
- ▩ Total number of wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65

Unmarried Mothers

The number of unmarried mothers in the Province continues to increase. The assumption of responsibility for the unmarried mother in the Woodside Home by the Department of Public Welfare has permitted some research and experimentation in developing and operating a different type of program for unmarried mothers in a residential setting. Close contact and liaison with the other four maternity homes in Alberta have resulted in an improved service to unmarried mothers.

The number of children born out of wedlock during the period March 31, 1964 to April 1, 1965 is 3,075, out of a total of 37,057 births which represents 8.29% of the children born. 1,107 or 35.6% of the children born out of wedlock were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Indenture. A large number of other children born out of wedlock, especially those of the married woman whose husband is not the father of the child, were made wards through court processes.

During the year increased emphasis was placed on the making of agreements and the taking of legal action against putative fathers to secure contributions towards the support of the children for whom they had a legal responsibility. As a result, 390 agreements or court orders (139 more than in the previous year) were completed by the Department or District Court. A total of \$116,221.19 was paid by the fathers for the support of their children during this period.

A separate section, presently within the Child Welfare Branch, has been set up for the enforcement and follow up of maintenance orders against deserting husbands in the Family Courts, specifically in cases where the spouse and children are being supported through Public Assistance. New policies and procedures were drafted for the regional offices to cover such follow-up work. This has resulted in the receipt of \$200,109.64 which has been paid into the General Revenue Fund to offset the amount of assistance paid out to the deserted wife and family. It is considered socially sound that both deserting husbands and putative fathers should be required to meet the responsibilities placed upon them by the law, and it has become Departmental policy that in every instance where public funds are being expended for the maintenance of a person's dependants that every reasonable step is taken to recover such funds.

Maintenance Orders—Temporary Wards

Maintenance Orders carefully implemented and followed up have again resulted in an increase in the amount parents have contributed towards the support of their children who have been made temporary wards. In the past fiscal year \$33,298.34 was collected from this source, and it has been found that many parents welcome this opportunity of contributing towards the support of their children as an evidence of their continued interest.

Adoption

The interest and support the Department has received from citizens, organizations and groups throughout the Province in making the adoption needs of the children in care known and the general response to

this need by the people of Alberta has been most encouraging. The setting up of the Committee on Adoption in Alberta also very effectively publicized the need for more adoptive homes and the strong concern that is felt that no child should be refused a home by reason of any obstacle that could be removed. The number of American adoptions continued to decrease, largely because of the increased availability of children for adoption in the United States and partly because of legal difficulties in completing the adoption. The latter factor has been largely obviated by the passing of an amendment to The Child Welfare Act clarifying the adoption probationary period for out-of-Province residents.

| | Prot. | R.C. | Others | Total |
|---|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Children in adoption homes | | | | |
| as of March 31, 1963 | 942 | 295 | 10 | 1,247 |
| Children in adoption homes | | | | |
| as of March 31, 1964 | 1,081 | 311 | 4 | 1,396 |
| Children in adoption homes | | | | |
| as of March 31, 1965 | 1,045 | 324 | 6 | 1,375 |
| Children placed for adoption | | | | |
| March 31, 1964 to April 1, 1965 | | | | 1,210 |
| Ward adoptions completed | | | | 1,247 |
| Private adoptions completed | | | | 667 |
| Total number of adoptions completed | | | | 1,914 |

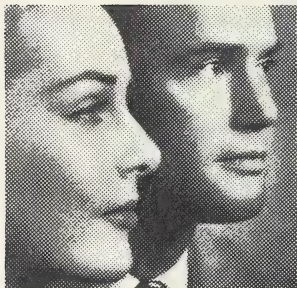
Adoption Applications:

| | Prot. | R.C. |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| Total received | 1,053 | 253 |
| Total approved | 917 | 282 |
| Not approved | 30 | 5 |
| Deferred | 21 | 7 |
| Cancelled | 146 | 55 |

Adoption Placements:

| Calendar Year | Prot. | R.C. | Out of Province | Total |
|---------------|-------|------|-----------------|-------|
| 1954 | 558 | 113 | 24 | 659 |
| 1955 | 574 | 177 | 41 | 792 |
| 1956 | 531 | 147 | 49 | 727 |
| 1957 | 583 | 185 | 45 | 813 |
| 1958 | 655 | 188 | 44 | 887 |
| 1959 | 656 | 169 | 40 | 865 |
| 1960 | 614 | 141 | 27 | 782 |
| 1961 | 577 | 200 | 43 | 820 |
| 1962 | 753 | 235 | 25 | 1,013 |
| 1963 | 880 | 256 | 17 | 1,153 |
| 1964 | 910 | 293 | 15 | 1,218 |

What is the barrier between you and adoption ?



If you have thought of adopting a child, but have never got around to making the first inquiry, please don't wait any longer. You may be robbing yourselves — and a child — of many happy years.

You will find the social workers at the Department are sympathetic and understanding individuals who will welcome your interest — and the requirements for adoption are simpler than you might think.

Don't continue depriving yourselves of happy parenthood. Write today for your copy of "The Chosen Child — And YOU", a leaflet specially prepared by the Department of Public Welfare to inform possible adoptive parents.

free: Helpful leaflet containing the answers to questions most frequently asked about adoption.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
Government of Alberta,
P.O. Box 200, Edmonton

Please send me, in strict confidence and without obligation of any kind, a copy of "The Chosen Child—And YOU".

Name

Address

City

Acknowledgements

The Department is indebted to many people and organizations who have assisted it in many ways. It is particularly indebted to the many thousands of foster parents who have provided care and affection and experienced some physical discomfort to give these children a practical example of family life. A special acknowledgement is due to the adopting couples who have taken a child or children into their homes on an adoptive basis. Radio and television stations in this Province have given many hours of free publicity to the need for adoption and foster homes. Without this combined support, it would have been impossible for this Branch to function effectively during this past year.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH



K. T. Motherwell
Director

The responsibilities of the Public Assistance Branch of the Department of Public Welfare may be divided into two main functions: (1) the provision of material aid to those persons who have been accepted as being eligible for provincial welfare programs and (2) the provision of rehabilitation services so that those persons who are in need may be assisted to obtain the necessary skills, education and/or medical attention that will allow them to live more independently.

The administrative structure to meet these responsibilities has been changed from four Divisions; Social Allowance, Social Assistance, Pensions and Rehabilitation of the Disabled to three; namely, Social Allowance, Social Assistance and Pensions. This change has been brought about in an effort to provide an integrated and equal approach

to the rehabilitative needs of both the able bodied and the disabled. At the same time, November, 1964, certain criteria were devised whereby the means of this Department could best be utilized in working most intensively with those persons who have the potential to take advantage of the opportunities provided for training, education or physical restoration. The programs of each of these Divisions continue to be based on the philosophy that each individual has worth and dignity, that members of society are dependent on one another and that no community can be an effective unit if the welfare of each of its members is not safeguarded.

Under legislation which became effective on June 1, 1961, the Provincial Government, through the Department of Public Welfare, has accepted the responsibility of caring for the needs of those persons who by reason of age, or physical or mental ill health or incapacity are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; mothers, having custody of and personally caring for their dependent children, who are unable to pay for the basic necessities for themselves and their dependants; transient persons and residents of Improvement Districts and Special Areas. Generally, it may be said the unemployable person is assisted through the Social Allowance program, while those who are capable of working and without residence in a municipality come under the provisions of the Social Assistance program.

In October of 1963, the Social Allowance regulations were broadened to include payments to guardians of children whose parents are unable to care for them due to death, confinement to a sanatorium, nursing home, hospital, penal institutions or a provincial hospital for the mentally ill or in those cases where one parent is dead and the other confined to a sanatorium, nursing home, hospital, penal institution or a provincial hospital or where both parents have abandoned or shown

themselves incapable of caring for their children. Under these regulations a guardian is defined as a relative or suitable person who is caring for the child and who is approved by the Director of Public Assistance. In calculating need, the child's needs only are taken into consideration. It is contemplated that by extending assistance to children in these situations there will be less need for wardship action.

Municipalities continue to be responsible for those persons who are considered employable and who, by reason of their having lived within the municipality at the time of application for twelve months of the past twenty-four, are legally their residents. The Provincial Government continues to pay 80% of the costs incurred by the municipalities in caring for these persons. Except for the costs of caring for the individuals who still remain on Mothers and Supplementary Allowances, all Provincial public assistance costs are shared by the Federal Government on an approximate 40-60 basis.

During the past year this Branch has worked closely with the Department of Industry and Development in the Fort McMurray area in a community development approach to the dependency problems of the majority of the Metis in this area. This has met with considerable success, as many of the persons formerly in need of financial assistance have been able to find employment. This approach is to be extended into other areas of need, and it is believed that in time it will be the means whereby the Metis will, mainly on their own initiative, enter into co-operative projects that will allow them to live independently.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE DIVISION

Eligibility for Social Allowance includes those persons who by reason of age, physical or mental ill health, or physical and mental incapacity that is likely to continue for more than ninety days, or because she is a mother with dependent children, are unable to accept employment that will allow them to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants. This program was extended in October of 1963 to include guardians of children whose parents are unable to care for them by reason of death, ill health, or demonstrated incapacity to provide a satisfactory home. A guardian is defined as being a relative or suitable person approved by the Director who is providing a home for the dependent child and assuming responsibility for the child's support, care and training. In computing eligibility, the child's needs only are considered. It has become evident that provision of assistance in this manner will assist in alleviating the necessity for wardship action in those cases where financial stress is the only problem in the home. On March 30, 1964, the first month in which extension to social allowance benefits were available, there were nine children being assisted. At the end of March, 1965, the number of children assisted had grown to 238. In July 1964, the Social Allowance program was extended to include institutional care placement, where the parents or guardians request and require financial assistance. This program is to cover children who in the opinion of a qualified medical authority require specialized institutional care and whose parents or guardian are unable to assume full financial responsibility. One of the objectives of this program is to alleviate the necessity for wardship

action and to promote family participation in the child's treatment. At the end of March 1964, seven children were being assisted under this program. The number of children who have been cared for under the extension to social allowance benefits, including institutional care, in the past fiscal year is as follows:

| 1964 | | 1965 | |
|-----------|-----|----------|-----|
| April | 37 | January | 211 |
| May | 74 | February | 224 |
| June | 82 | March | 238 |
| July | 102 | | |
| August | 120 | | |
| September | 129 | | |
| October | 135 | | |
| November | 157 | | |
| December | 187 | | |

Benefits under the Social Allowance program vary with the need of the individual, as they are based on the budget deficit system. The applicant's income and expenditure are examined and where it is shown that he does not have sufficient resources to meet his basic needs, his income will be augmented to that extent. Basic needs in this connection include shelter, food, clothing, fuel, utilities, personal and household incidentals and such other items that are recognized as a minimum for health and decency in the community. A Hospital and Medical Services card is issued to cover medical, hospital, outpatient hospital, dental, optical and chiropractic treatment services. Assistance is provided on a cash basis with payment made to the head of the family in advance, except in those rare instances where the family has proven itself incapable of handling its own finances. In these instances, the payment may be made to a trustee or by voucher.

On June 30, 1961, the first month in which Social Allowance payments were available, there were 576 family units cared for under this program. At the end of March, 1965, the total of family units has grown to 11,320. This increase has been brought about through the transfer of persons whose needs were not being met by the categorical pension and the steadily rising number of aged and infirm and mothers who have the sole responsibility for dependent children. It may also reflect the current employment situation where the handicapped and/or disabled person finds it difficult to compete in the labour market.

During the year, the rehabilitative functions of what was formerly the Rehabilitation Division were merged with the Social Allowance and Social Assistance Divisions with the purpose of providing a broad and integrated rehabilitative and financial service for the able bodied as well as the disabled. Though by the nature of this program, rehabilitative measures may not be as fully utilized as is desirable and necessary when working with the young and able bodied, there are many individuals in receipt of social allowance benefits, such as mothers with dependent children and the handicapped with potential, who can and do benefit from education and/or training or retraining. In line with the Depart-

ment's philosophy and practices, such persons on application for financial assistance and on a continuing basis are carefully considered for rehabilitative or alleviating services.

This program would appear to be meeting the needs of the persons for whom it has been intended in a manner that allows them to manage their own affairs and dwell in the community without the stigma of being known as recipients of public assistance and at a level at which they can reasonably be expected to care for and educate their children. The following is the number of family units in receipt of assistance and the average monthly payment under the Social Allowance program from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965:

| | Number of Recipients | Average Cost |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1964 | | |
| April | 9,647 | \$100.52 |
| May | 9,829 | 100.67 |
| June | 9,980 | 100.87 |
| July | 10,184 | 101.50 |
| August | 10,355 | 102.50 |
| September | 10,628 | 103.18 |
| October | 10,747 | 103.31 |
| November | 10,975 | 103.76 |
| December | 11,042 | 104.06 |
| 1965 | | |
| January | 11,137 | 104.72 |
| February | 11,209 | 104.92 |
| March | 11,320 | 105.55 |

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Social Assistance program has been designed to care for the needs of those persons who do not come under the provisions of the Social Allowance legislation and who are not residents of a municipality. These are people who are usually considered employable in that they would be physically and mentally capable of accepting work, if any were available suited to their personal and educational backgrounds.

During the year under review, owing to a more favourable employment situation in Alberta, the number of individuals and families requiring the services of this Division has decreased. The persons remaining on the Social Assistance caseloads would appear to be those who are incapable of competing in the present labour market and apparently represent the true casualties of the Province's change from a labouring, agricultural society to a skilled, industrial one. Though the reasons for their inability to take advantage of the more favourable employment conditions are varied, there appears to be an evident correlation between the incapacity of these persons to function independently and their level of education and/or training. In order to attack this common factor and thereby diminish the number of these individuals, Departmental Memo 102 was issued November of 1964. This directive, stressing the broad rehabilitative aspects of the various Departmental programs, reminded each social worker of the basic philosophy behind the financial assist-

ance services; i.e. that each individual has worth and dignity, and set up criteria whereby the resources of this Department could be used to the greatest effect. At this time the functions of the Rehabilitation Division were merged with those of the Social Assistance and Social Allowance Divisions, so that an integrated, rehabilitative program would be available to all in need, disabled or non-disabled, on an equal basis.

During the past year, community development projects were introduced by the Department of Industry and Development, in conjunction with this Department, in order to provide some answer to the growing problems of dependency of the Metis in the northern areas of this Province. This has shown positive benefits, especially in the Fort McMurray area with the development of the tar sands industry. Employment positions, both seasonal and permanent, have been made available by local contractors and have resulted in reduced financial assistance caseloads. Other projects have been started in the Slave Lake and Hinton areas, and it is anticipated that with the combined efforts of the community development program and increased interest by the Department's regional offices in the social factors of the Metis population the future will show a decided change in the prospects of these people.

In March, 1965, the integration of the Metis Colonies with the surrounding communities was begun. At this time the administration of welfare benefits on the Colonies was assumed by the local regional offices of the Department, leaving the Colony managers free to engage in work of a community development nature only.

Benefits under the Social Assistance program include those basic items mentioned under Social Allowance, with the exception that no medical card, household or drug allowances are provided. Personal incidentals in specific instances are granted, as is any family need on an individual basis.

The number of families who have been cared for under the Social Assistance program in the past fiscal year is as follows: (Numbers in brackets indicate number of families in the previous year).

1964

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| April ----- | 2,568 (2,576) | September.. | 2,222 (3,000) |
| May ----- | 2,066 (2,608) | October ____ | 2,377 (3,064) |
| June ----- | 2,055 (2,690) | November.. | 2,330 (2,970) |
| July ----- | 1,951 (2,780) | December.. | 2,296 (3,109) |
| August ----- | 2,090 (2,850) | | |

1965

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| January ____ | 2,160 (2,645) |
| February -- | 2,112 (2,856) |
| March ----- | 2,009 (2,605) |

The number of family units who were assisted through the various municipalities, exclusive of improvement districts, during the month ending March 31, 1965 was 3,095. The total cost of the municipal

financial assistance program during the fiscal year under review is \$2,651,787.01, of which \$2,110,495.95 was reimbursed to the municipalities. After reimbursement, the cost to them totalled \$541,291.06.

PENSIONS DIVISION

The Pensions Division continues to have the responsibility of administering the pensions and allowances paid under Federal-Provincial agreements and those pensions and allowances which were put into effect by provincial legislation. However, with the advent of Social Allowance, the Provincial pensions programs are declining rapidly and it is hoped by the Department of Public Welfare that in the not too distant future all welfare assistance will be paid through one inclusive program based on the test of need rather than the means test.

Eligibility for the three Federal-Provincial programs continues to be based on the means test and the persons concerned must have resided in Canada for ten years immediately preceding the date of the proposed pension payment, or if not, must have been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during those ten years. Applicants for Old Age Assistance must be 65 to 69 years of age inclusive, Blind Persons' Allowance applicants must be 18 years of age, and for Disabled Persons' Allowances, they must be permanently and totally disabled and have reached the age of 18 years. The cost of the administration of these pensions is borne by the Province and the cost of the pensions is shared as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Old Age Assistance | — Federal 50%, Provincial 50% |
| Blind Persons' Allowances | — Federal 75%, Provincial 25% |
| Disabled Persons' Allowances | — Federal 50%, Provincial 50% |

When an application for the above benefits has been approved, the recipient is provided with a hospital and medical card with his first pension cheque. This card entitles the recipient and his dependants to the services listed on the back of the card and becomes effective on the date on which the pensioner receives the pension. This card must be presented to the hospital, doctor, dentist, optometrist, or chiropractor before any service is provided. The Alberta pensioner's hospital and medical card is not valid outside the Province of Alberta.

Hospitalization includes all services provided under standard ward care in any approved hospital during the periods requiring active treatment and drugs while in hospital subject to regulations. Treatment services include medical and surgical care by any qualified physician; dental treatment including half the cost of new dental plates; optical services including examination and one pair of glasses every two years, if required; special nursing care when such services are recommended by a medical practitioner and chiropractic services. Physiotherapy and chiropody services are provided, if approved by the Director of the Medical Services Division, Department of Public Health.

Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

| | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Applications received | | 2,455 | |
| | | | |
| Applications pending from previous year | | 127 | |
| Applications granted | | 2,111 | |
| Applications rejected | | | |
| Transfer of assets | 4 | | |
| Not of age | 86 | | |
| Income | 145 | | |
| Not sufficient residence | 11 | | |
| Refused information | 27 | | |
| Application withdrawn | 36 | | |
| Died before actually becoming eligible | 19 | 328 | |
| | | | |
| Applications still under consideration | | 143 | |
| | | | |
| | | | 2,582 |
| | | | |
| Pensioners as at March 31, 1964 | | 6,603 | |
| Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965 | 2,111 | | |
| Pensions transferred from other provinces | 97 | | |
| Pensions reinstated | 81 | 2,289 | |
| | | | |
| | | | 8,892 |
| Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period | 264 | | |
| Pensions suspended | 182 | | |
| Pensions transferred to other provinces | 107 | | |
| Pensions transferred to Old Age Security | 1,529 | 2,082 | |
| | | | |
| Total Pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1965 | | 6,810 | |
| | | | |
| Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta | | \$5,913,047.45 | |
| Less: Total amount of refunds | | 72,432.28 | |
| | | | |
| | | | \$5,840,615.17 |
| Add: Amount paid to other prov- inces and North West Terri- tories for pensioners with Alberta residence | \$ 52,358.97 | | |
| Less: Amount received from other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with residence in other provinces | 58,304.99 | 5,946.02 | |
| | | | |
| | | | \$5,834,669.15 |

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Applications received | | 54 | |
| Applications granted | | 40 | |
| Applications rejected | | | |
| Not of age | 0 | | |
| Income | 2 | | |
| Not able to meet blind test | 9 | | |
| Applications withdrawn | 3 | 14 | |
| Applications still under consideration | | 0 | |
| | | | 54 |
| Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1964 | | 461 | |
| Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1964 to | | | |
| March 31, 1965 | 40 | | |
| Pensions transferred from other provinces | 13 | | |
| Pensioners reinstated | 9 | 62 | |
| | | | 523 |
| Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period | 12 | | |
| Pensions suspended | 11 | | |
| Pensions transferred to other provinces | 9 | | |
| Pensions transferred to Old | | | |
| Age Security | 16 | 48 | |
| Total Blind Pensioners as of March 31, 1965 | | 475 | |
| Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners | | | |
| in Alberta | \$419,452.52 | | |
| Less: Total amount of refunds ... | \$ 2,710.55 | | |
| | | | \$ 416,741.97 |
| Add: Amount paid to other prov- | | | |
| inces and North West Terri- | | | |
| tories for pensioners with | | | |
| Alberta residence | \$ 5,126.01 | | |
| Less: Amount received from other | | | |
| provinces and North West | | | |
| Territories for pensioners .. | \$ 5,684.67 | \$ 558.66 | |
| | | | \$ 416,183.31 |

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Applications received | | 601 | |
| | | | <u>601</u> |
| Applications granted | | 218 | |
| Applications rejected | | | |
| Lack of residence | 12 | | |
| Incomplete applications | 13 | | |
| Applications withdrawn | 16 | | |
| Not of age | 6 | | |
| Income | 25 | | |
| Not sufficiently disabled | 305 | | |
| Deceased | 6 | 383 | |
| | | | <u>383</u> |
| Applications still under consideration | | 0 | |
| | | | <u>601</u> |
| Pensioners as at March 31, 1964 | | 1,830 | |
| Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 | 218 | | |
| Pensions reinstated | 48 | | |
| Pensions transferred from the Provincial to the Dominion payroll | 0 | | |
| Pensions transferred from other provinces | 21 | 287 | |
| | | | <u>2,117</u> |
| Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period | 50 | | |
| Pensions suspended | 173 | | |
| Pensions transferred to the Dominion from the Provincial payroll | 0 | | |
| Pensions transferred to other provinces | 20 | 243 | |
| | | | <u>243</u> |
| Total pensioners as at March 31, 1965 | | 1,874 | |
| | | | <u>1,874</u> |
| Total amount paid under the Disabled Persons' Act | | \$1,689,699.15 | |
| Less: Total amount of refunds ... \$ 24,739.11 | | | |
| Amount received from other provinces | 22,446.91 | 47,186.02 | |
| | | | <u>47,186.02</u> |
| | | \$1,642,513.13 | |
| Add: Amount paid to other provinces | | \$ 23,295.00 | |
| | | | <u>\$1,665,808.13</u> |
| | | | <u>\$1,665,808.13</u> |

DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Pensioners as at March 31, 1964 | 1,174 |
| Pensions granted from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 | |
| Pensions reinstated from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 | 39 |
| Deduct pensions cancelled | 293 |
| Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1965 | <u>920</u> |
| Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act — less total amount of refunds | <u>\$ 777,870.05</u> |

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1964 | 218 |
| Pensions reinstated from April 1, 1964 to March 1965 | 3 |
| Deduct: Pensions cancelled | 142 |
| Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1965 | <u>79</u> |
| Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta — Less total amount of refunds | <u>\$ 99,757.06</u> |

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

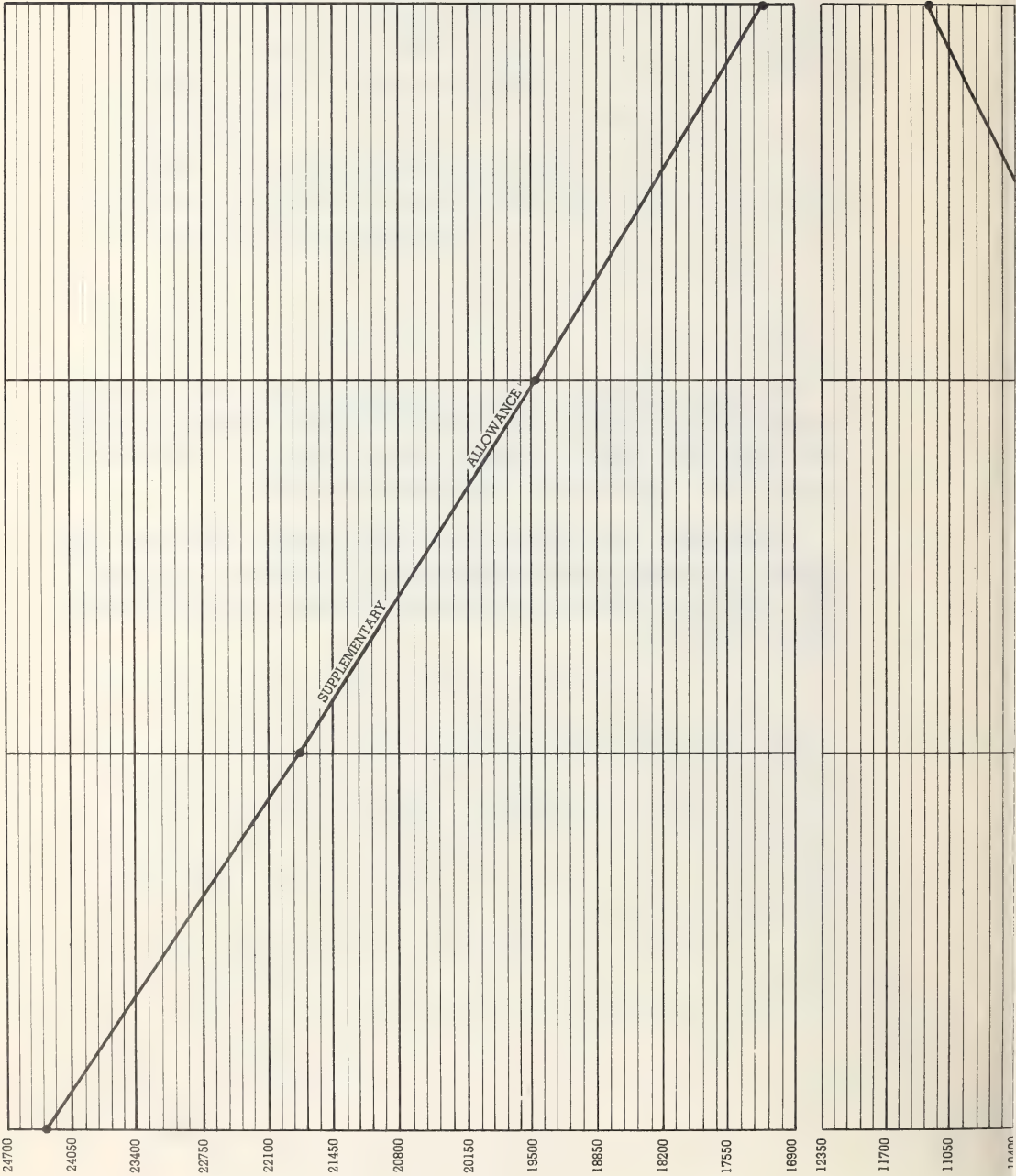
| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta | \$3,202,500.01 |
| Less: Amount of year's refunds | 53,281.80 |
| | <u>\$3,149,218.21</u> |
| Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pen- sioners residing there | \$ 90,644.45 |
| Less: Amount received from Bri- tish Columbia for their pensioners r e s i d i n g i n Alberta | \$ 15,445.12 |
| | <u>\$ 75,199.33</u> |
| | <u>\$3,224,417.54</u> |
| Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan for their pensioners residing in Alberta | \$ 328.50 |
| Total cost to the Province of Alberta | <u>\$3,224,089.04</u> |

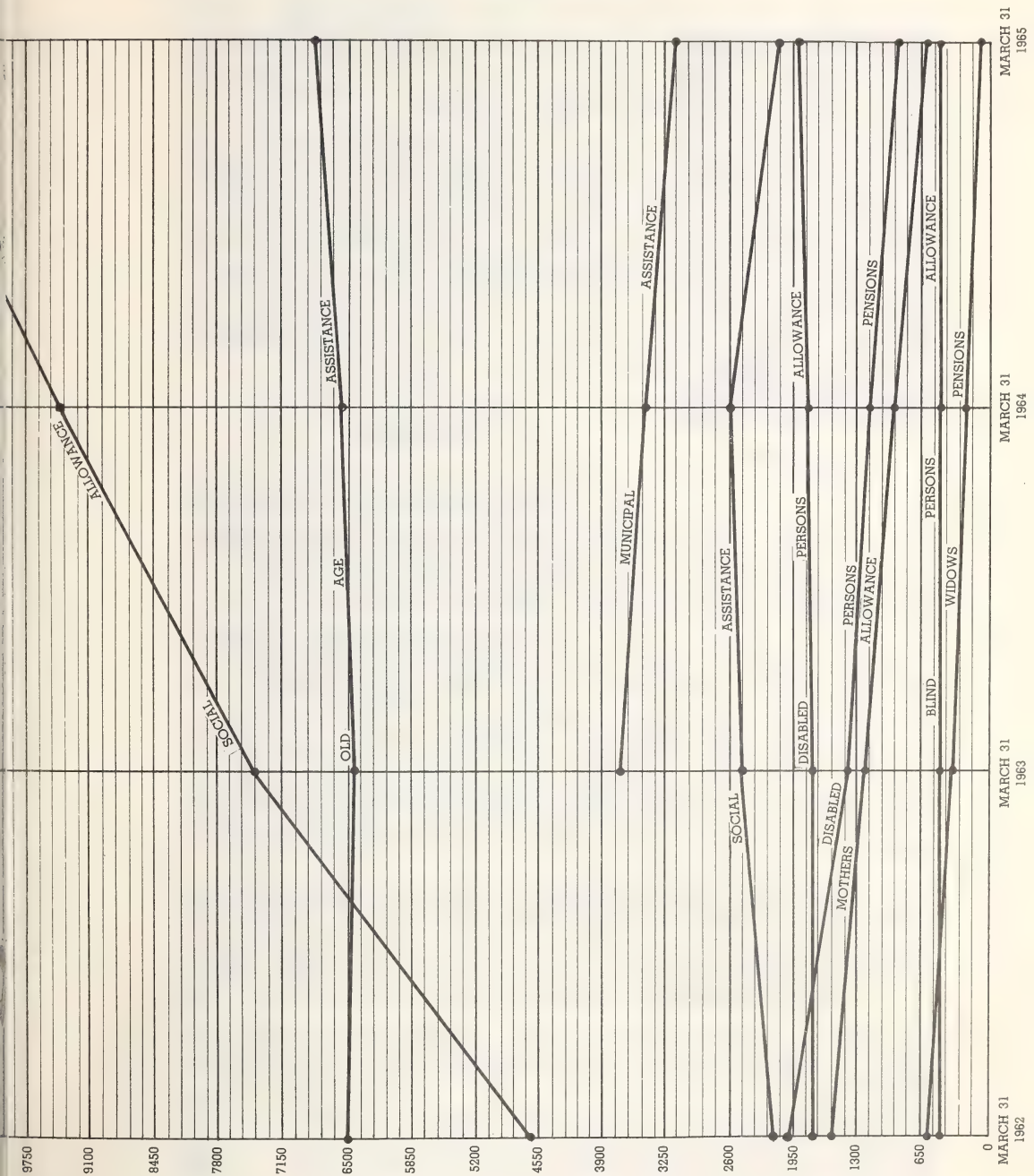
MOTHERS ALLOWANCES

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Net expenditure for the year 1964/65 | \$ 741,105.00 |
| Mothers assisted for full or portion of year | 933 |
| Children assisted for full or portion of year | 1,650 |
| Average allowance per family for year | 794.27 |
| Average allowance per child for year | 499.12 |
| Average number of children per family | 1.77 |
| Reinstatements | 2 |
| Cancellations | 191 |
| Mothers on payroll as at March 31, 1965 | 679 |
| Children on payroll as at March 31, 1965 | 1,246 |
| Transfers to Social Allowance | 63 |

The graph on Public Assistance programs, which will be found on the following pages, indicates the effect of the Social Allowance program on the Provincial Pension programs, as from March 31, 1962 which is the end of the first fiscal year following its inception.

Applications for Supplementary and Mothers Allowances and Widows' and Disabled Persons Pensions were discontinued as of June 1, 1961. Old Age Assistance, and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances continued as before.





WELFARE HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH



W. T. Sykes
Director

The Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch is responsible for the licensing and maintaining standards of homes and institutions within the Province of Alberta as designated in The Welfare Homes Act. This Branch also has the responsibility of establishing and operating the institutions and services necessary to meet requirements in the areas of child welfare, unmarried mothers, transient indigents and senior citizens. Detailed reports on these various functions, as well as the institutions operated by the Branch, are given on the following pages.

LICENSING

During the 1964/65 fiscal year, there were 120 new licenses issued, 245 licenses renewed and 15 revised for increased capacity. Thirty-one files were transferred, the majority of which went to the Department of Education. Several old nursing homes were closed, as they were found to be below the standards required by the various inspection branches. Several homes for special care were awarded contracts by the Department of Health and are operating under the supervision of that department as nursing homes.

The number of institutions offering full-time care has increased slightly and the quality of the care given in these homes has improved considerably due to the recognition of the need for specialized services by the operators. Several of these institutions have renovated their buildings, increased professional staff and arranged for consulting services.

As of March 31, 1965, the following child care centres giving full-time care were licensed and in operation:

| | |
|---|----|
| Institutions | 27 |
| Boarding nurseries (foster homes) | 60 |

There is a shortage of foster homes capable of caring for small groups of children who have special needs and the day care facilities are not adequate to meet the growing need. Play schools and nursery schools are on the increase, but, as these services only operate for half days and the enrolment is scheduled at irregular intervals, this does not meet the need of the working parent who must maintain a child outside the home during working hours. Day care on the community level rather than on the centralization plan, which involves the problems of transportation, would appear to be a more practical solution.

On March 31, 1965, the following day care centres were licensed and in operation:

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Day Nurseries | 46 |
| Play Schools | 90 |
| Nursery Schools | 69 |

HOMES FOR THE AGED

The senior citizen's homes program, introduced in 1958, called for the construction of fifty rural homes and this program will be completed with the construction of three more homes in 1965. However, the Provincial Government will continue to construct these homes as the need is indicated. The homes to be built in 1965 will be of a new design to meet the demands for more single rooms and will have thirty single and ten double rooms.

Rural Homes

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Built and operating | 45 |
| Under construction | 2 |
| To be built in 1965 | 3 |
| Total | 50 |

Homes in Greater Edmonton

Built and operating—6 lodges, 120 double units, 48 single units
To be built—2 lodges, 40 double units, 16 single units

Total 8 lodges, 160 double units, 64 single units

Homes in Greater Calgary

Built and operating—6 lodges, 80 double units, 52 single units
Under construction—2 lodges, 41 double units, 18 single units

Total 8 lodges, 121 double units, 70 single units

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total accommodation when construction completed | 3,996 |
| Total accommodation constructed to date | 3,350 |
| Total senior citizens in residence | 3,137 |
| Total occupancy | 93.65% |

The above does not include 4 rural homes (Grande Prairie, Red Deer, Sedgewick and Wainwright) acquired by the government from the municipalities and 44 double units taken over from the Lions Club in Calgary and brought under the program in the Bow Valley project. In these homes and units taken over, the following figures apply:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total accommodation | 288 |
| Total senior citizens in residence | 243 |
| Total occupancy | 84.4% |

Most of the homes operate on a deficit for the first year or two, or until the occupancy reaches near capacity. Some homes continue to operate with deficits even with capacity occupancy but these are comparatively small. The program has been very well received and it is apparent that a widespread need is being alleviated with the construction of each new home.

SINGLE MEN'S INSTITUTIONS

In order to carry out its responsibility for providing for the basic needs of single transient indigent men, the Department of Public Welfare operates a single men's hostel in each of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. Beds are available for 275 men in Edmonton and 220 in Calgary with feeding facilities to accommodate 600 and 500 men in the respective cities. Arrangements have been made in these two centres with private organizations and individuals to house the overflow which frequently occurs. The Department's regional offices in smaller centres make their own arrangements with local restaurants, hotels and boarding homes to handle this category of men and where there is no regional office situated, the local municipal authorities assume the responsibility and charge the funds expended to the Provincial Government.

The number of men who, for psychological reasons or because of age or other reasons, are unemployable is increasing and many men in this category are becoming permanent occupants of the hostels. They do not qualify for assistance under Social Allowance and most of them are not capable of managing their own affairs if they did qualify. The Welfare Centre at Gunn and the Youngstown Home continue to fill some of the need in this area and the two facilities are able to maintain these men in clean, comfortable quarters and to supply them with good plain food at a cost of about \$1.50 per day. When it is considered that most of these men have been in and out of gaols and mental institutions, where per diem costs are very high, the value of centres such as Gunn and Youngstown is vindicated.

A new 250 bed hostel will be constructed at Calgary in 1965 and four new cottages will be built at the Welfare Centre at Gunn.

The average monthly figures for the year 1964/65 for the four single men's institutions are as follows:

| 1964 | Edmonton Hostel | Calgary Hostel | Gunn Welfare Centre | Youngstown |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| April | 605 | 226 | 76 | |
| May | 515 | 145 | 72 | |
| June | 426 | 130 | 70 | 35 |
| July | 398 | 121 | 69 | 35 |
| August | 365 | 132 | 72 | 30 |
| September | 323 | 135 | 76 | 28 |
| October | 291 | 113 | 78 | 29 |
| November | 438 | 142 | 81 | 28 |
| December | 499 | 187 | 82 | 29 |
| 1965 | | | | |
| January | 483 | 194 | 81 | 26 |
| February | 437 | 191 | 77 | 34 |
| March | 469 | 199 | 81 | 38 |

UNMARRIED MOTHERS' HOMES

Two cottages, each with capacity of ten girls and resident staff, are being constructed at Woodside and will be ready for occupancy by October 15, 1965. These cottages have been designed to create the homelike atmosphere and environment which is necessary to the therapy required by the unmarried mother at this very crucial period of her life. Most unmarried mothers are placed in selected foster homes during their pregnancy, but there are a large number of girls who, for a variety of reasons, need the more intensive care and planning available at the Woodside facilities. Pre-natal and post-natal advice will be available to the girls from the nurse on staff and a counselling program will be arranged by the social worker attached to the institution. Housework and the preparation of meals is to be performed under the supervision of the housemother of each cottage and a planned program of recreation will be followed each day. It is planned that girls will enter the home for two or three months to a few weeks prior to the birth of the child depending on the individual circumstances, and a few of these will return for a limited rehabilitative period after confinement while they locate employment and suitable accommodation. Two more cottages and an administration building are planned for this site to complete the complex. Two cottages, similar to those at Woodside, and an administration building are being planned for Calgary. Pineview Home, opened in 1963, is operated on a lease arrangement by the Sisters of Misericorde. The Department of Public Works maintains the buildings and equipment. Unmarried mothers who are unable to pay for their accommodation in any maternity home are subsidized up to a maximum of \$3.00 per day. Pineview Home, now in its third year of operation, has in the current year served 157 mothers. The Woodside home in its first year of operation has served 137 mothers.

ROSECREST HOME

This institution's main function is to serve as a holding unit for infants who are available for adoption but who for medical, racial or other reasons must be held a short time. Mentally and physically handicapped children in particular have remained in the home for longer periods due to the lack of foster and adoptive homes for this type of child. The continued efforts of the Child Welfare Branch are necessary to prevent the Home becoming filled with unadoptable children. A twenty-four hour a day, seven day a week service must be provided and necessitates the maintaining of a staff of forty-three employees in the categories of matron, nurses, nursing aides, cooks, maids, etc. The licensed capacity of this home is for sixty children and during the year there were 134 admissions and 133 discharges.

DIAGNOSTIC AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE

In August of 1964, the provincial and city departments undertook a joint program using the building formerly operated by the City of Edmonton as a detention home by converting it to a Diagnostic and Assessment Centre to be operated on a pilot project basis. Twenty emotionally disturbed boys were placed in the home and a staff of child care workers, social workers, a psychiatrist, a psychologist and teachers



An Architect's conception of a proposed group home.

was organized to contend with the variety of problems presented by the boys. Through case conferences, establishing a contact with parents, sound psychiatric and psychological assessment and therapy, several of these boys have been successfully placed in foster homes or returned to their parents and most of the remainder have shown remarkably good adjustments. There are a great many children awaiting placement in this facility but placement can only take place as other children are released. The knowledge and experience gained in the operation of this institution will prove invaluable in the planning of expansion in this area.

A committee was formed to study further the need and value of a diagnostic and assessment institution and this committee, through discussion with knowledgeable persons in the fields of welfare, psychiatry, health and education and through data gathered from institutions of a similar type across the continent, has accumulated information which very clearly indicates the necessity of establishing one or two centres on a permanent basis.

The diagnostic and assessment centre would be involved with the emotionally disturbed child who has not been able to fit into either a foster home or institutional environment. Psychiatric and psychological services would have to be available for the assessment of the child and, as a child's response to treatment will be an essential part of the diagnosis and assessment, for the necessary therapy. In order that the centre may maintain its function as a diagnostic and assessment institution, facilities must be available to children who are ready to leave and it will be necessary to develop outlets such as group homes, special foster homes and special treatment centres for severe cases. Planning and development will continue in this area during the ensuing year.

SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION



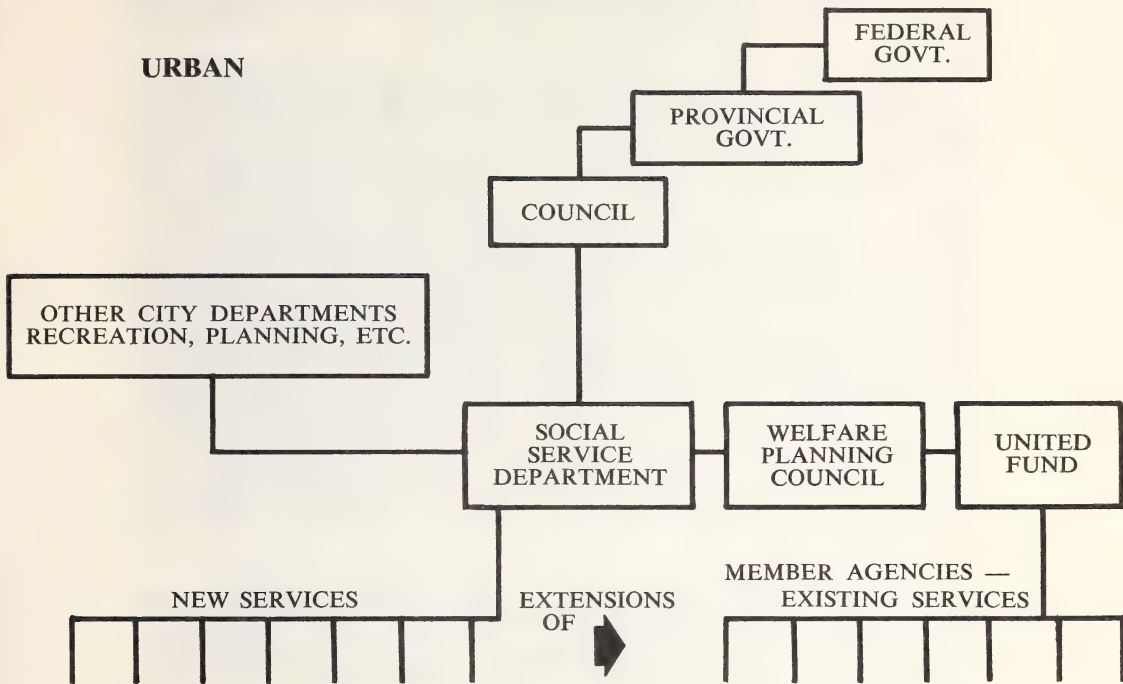
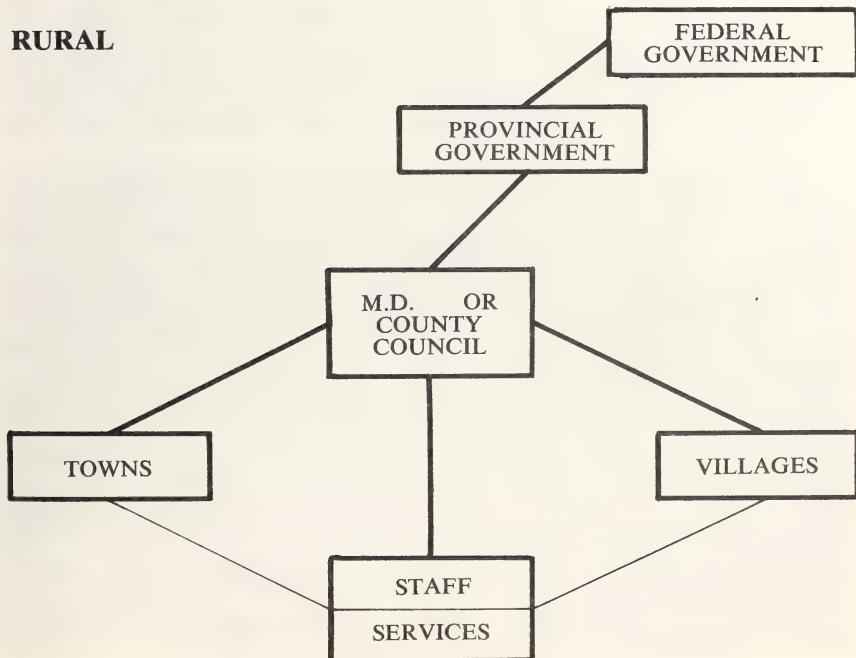
J. R. Smith
Director

During this fiscal period, the Division of Social Planning and Development continued to explore the scope of preventive social services. It was interesting to note that other branches and departments within their disciplines are moving towards the same goal of social well-being in communities. These include the Provincial Community Development program, the Recreational and Cultural Activities Branch, the Department of Agriculture extension service and, more recently, the Rural Development section of the ARDA Agreement. The Departments of Education and Health are also continuing their particular interest in this total area.

The beginning goal of the Division was to try to find the role of this Department in preventive social service rather than to define prevention itself. Considerable progress has been made in this direction. The Department arranged consultations with a variety of interested groups and agencies which included the executives of both the Union of Municipalities and the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, as well as Directors of the United Funds and Planning Councils in the major cities, along with the Municipal Welfare Directors. The reaction generally has been very favourable. As this process evolved, it became more clear that leadership was expected from this Department and with this in mind various diagrams of administrative planning are being drawn up.

During the debate on the speech from the throne towards the latter part of the fiscal period under review, the Honourable Minister referred to the subject of preventive welfare services, in part, as follows:

'It is our contention that prevention can be planned. Primarily it is a community responsibility and would include the total cross section of community life, economic, health, education, religious and social. It must not be confused with restoration. Prevention occurs before breakdown. Restoration or rehabilitation occurs afterwards. It is not something that can be readily implanted by an outside authority or agency; it must or it should originate within the community consciousness. It rests on the belief that most communities, like individuals, have a desire and indeed the energy and resources for self-betterment'. The Minister then again referred to prevention as follows: 'Realizing the complexity and extent of the area that I have tried to place before you, it is my intention to call upon representatives of municipal governments, welfare councils, united funds and some other persons who have specialized knowledge in the field together with the Department's Director of Social Planning and to explore it and see if together they can work out a

*A Proposed Administrative Diagram***URBAN****RURAL**

practical approach to achieve the desired objective. It could lead to one of the most sensible and effective welfare programs yet devised. I am using the word Welfare here in the broad sense.'

This Division will continue to move along the lines outlined above. At this time few decisions have been made. However, some salient features appear to be emerging. First, as suggested by the Minister, preventive welfare services should be based in communities. This implies, too, that management, co-ordination and planning should be similarly based at the municipal level with the opportunity for consultation being made available with the Department of Public Welfare. The Department will not displace existing agencies and services but will work with them and with economic assistance help them to expand into areas of unmet needs under the direction of a local authority. Thus the united funds, the planning councils and various other private agencies will not be interrupted in their services, but rather will be subsidized and supported. At this time, too, we realize it may be necessary to devise a somewhat flexible administrative plan to apply to both urban and rural areas. In the rural situation it will be necessary to consider that towns and villages must be able to work together with their counties and municipal districts.

During the forthcoming year we cannot accurately predict development, however, it seems apparent that increased costs of sharing may be anticipated with the federal government, and it is our hope that some provincial savings may be passed along to municipalities to assist in the development of preventive welfare social service programs. This might reasonably include the cost of administration. At this time, too, where the municipality elects to enter into a preventive program, in order to allow more economic and developmental freedom, the Department may propose assuming the existing municipal statutory obligations of financial assistance and child protection programs. However this may be, this Division feels satisfied that considerable progress has been made during the past year and it is anticipated that the Department's planning will crystalize and permit the opportunity for action during the next year.

The matter of accumulating statistical information has also received attention during this review. Permission has been obtained from the Data Centre to work with their personnel and one employee has been assigned to this on a full-time basis by this Department. At present the Department is concerned about the time being spent by field workers recording statistical data. It is hoped that a system can be developed to simplify the gathering of necessary data and to compile them into useful form for storage in the Data Centre. If this can be achieved, then a monthly statement of relevant information may be obtained from the Data Centre in order to give the Department working knowledge of its various programs. Such information can only be useful if it is included realistically into the planning of future policies. For instance, should the Department wish to select a single group for rehabilitation purposes, such as the number of recipients, family heads, who are under the age of twenty-five years and who have a grade ten education or less, then it will be readily possible to do so and plans could be made for a program of upgrading or job training. Trends within any program or any region in the province could also be noted to assist in planning. It is further

hoped that a similar method can be devised whereby information necessary for the federal government cost-sharing programs may be accumulated.

Again this year, many of the Department's supervisors and field workers appeared before groups and spoke on the various aspects of the Departmental programs. Emphasis this year was on appeals for foster and adoptive homes and the fact that many groups requested such information indicates a growing public awareness of some of the problems this Department is facing.

This Division is most grateful for the excellent co-operation it has received from the Union of Municipalities, the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, the Directors of United Funds and Planning Councils and the Municipal Welfare Directors, as well as all the other individuals and agencies who are helping this Department to a realization of the full and positive potential of preventive social services throughout the province.

METIS AREA REHABILITATION



T. M. Johnston
Supervisor of Metis Areas

There are five areas in Alberta set aside by legislation in 1938, 1939 and 1942 at the request of the Metis people for the purpose of providing opportunities for Metis families to gain independence. Each of the eight Colonies on these areas is under the supervision of a Colony Manager. A local council of four members, two elected by the settlers and two appointed by the Department, meet monthly with the Colony Manager, who acts as Chairman, to discuss problems of concern to the Colony and to approve applications for membership, as well as assisting new applicants to select parcels of land. During the coming fiscal year, changes in Regulations governing the Colonies are planned whereby the Colony Manager will be acting as a community development officer only and the local council will consist solely of elected members.

During the year 1964/65, thirty families moved on the various areas, with eighteen of these settling at Beaver River #7, East at Kikino. Six other families have moved off the Colonies to various employment opportunities. As of March 31, 1965, there were approximately five hundred families on the areas, with more than seven hundred school children from grades I to XII.

Owing to increased accessibility by roads and an increase in the number of schools set up by the Northland School Division, educational opportunities for the young people in the north both on and off the Colonies have improved. It is encouraging to note that the young people with the necessary educational and training qualifications are able to find employment off the Colonies and the majority will no doubt remain in the cities and towns where such employment is available.

The community development approach on the Colonies is being stressed. Local timber projects, largely set up by the settlers themselves, continue to be the main source of income for settlers at Paddle Prairie, Gift Lake, Big Prairie and East Prairie. A land breaking programme has been started at Paddle Prairie, with plans being made for this land to be turned over to settlers who wish to farm. On many of the Colonies, local work projects, such as brushing and the building of homes, also provide cash income for the settlers. This, coupled with the trapping of squirrels, muskrats and beaver on most areas and work with the various oil companies around Gift Lake, has meant that where financial assistance has been necessary it has usually been for short periods only.

Agriculture

Through the use of more farm equipment, there has been a slight increase in cultivated acreage, particularly at Paddle Prairie. In spite of this increased acreage, there was a decided decrease in the amount of



Above: Results of trapping at Paddle Prairie

Right: River crossing at East Prairie before the building of a bridge.



Bridge built by settlers at East Prairie

grain harvested, owing to generally poor growing conditions and an early frost. Having been tried successfully in 1963, rape has become one of the main crops at Paddle Prairie.

The total grain crop on all areas for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 is:

| | <u>1962</u> | <u>1963</u> | <u>1964</u> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Wheat ----- | 8,110 bushels | 9,455 bushels | 1,964 bushels |
| Oats ----- | 10,760 bushels | 12,327 bushels | 818 bushels |
| Barley ----- | 14,818 bushels | 18,893 bushels | 1,586 bushels |
| Rape ----- | | 5,696 bushels | 4,411 bushels |

Stock owned by settlers in the fall of 1962, 1963 and 1964:

| | <u>1962</u> | <u>1963</u> | <u>1964</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cattle ----- | 1,009 | 1,230 | 1,268 |
| Horses ----- | 879 | 850 | 806 |
| Swine ----- | 229 | 387 | 362 |
| Poultry ----- | 1,068 | 1,385 | 1,530 |
| Sheep ----- | 47 | 39 | 37 |

Cattle is the main source of income for settlers at Kikino, Fishing Lake and Elizabeth. Government herds on these areas and on Caslan have been started and are increasing each year and are a continuing source of employment to the settlers. With some help from the Government, ten settlers are now quite well established with herds of their own, and plans are being made to help others who show prospects of becoming capable of raising stock.

Timber

Approximately seven million feet of lumber was sawn during the 1964/65 season. Gift Lake Colony has three mills owned by settlers which employ sixty or more men; Paddle Prairie has two mills privately owned by two brothers on the Colony which employs forty men in the cutting of logs and at the mill; there is one mill at East Prairie which employs fifteen settlers and three mills are owned and operated at Big Prairie which employ thirty to forty men. These local projects brought in approximately \$140,000.00 in wages to the settlers.

There is no timber for commercial use on the four south-eastern Colonies. However, some timber is cut by the settlers to build houses and there is a limited revenue from the cutting of fence posts and fuel wood. This timber helped to build twenty houses on these areas in the fiscal year.

General Stores

The Government operated stores had the following annual sales:

| | <u>1963-64</u> | <u>1964-65</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Paddle Prairie | \$ 58,361.11 | \$ 58,549.19 |
| Gift Lake | 39,359.22 | 32,418.47 |
| Kikino | 40,652.98 | 49,618.11 |
| Fishing Lake | 26,774.45 | 24,208.53 |
| | <u>\$165,142.76</u> | <u>\$169,794.30</u> |

Health

Under the direction of the Department of Public Health, Health Units continued to give immunization services during the year. The Alberta Tuberculosis Association visited seven Colonies last year, with a mobile x-ray unit, and all were found to be free of tuberculosis, with the exception of Fishing Lake where twelve cases required sanatorium treatment.

CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION



H. F. Irwin

Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation
Administrator, Public Contributions

During the fiscal year of 1964/65, Co-ordination of Rehabilitation continued to be a service to assist communication between the Department of Public Welfare, other departments of the government and voluntary agencies concerned with the needs of handicapped persons. Government departments were those of the province, the Federal Department of Labour and the National Employment Service; the voluntary agencies were private welfare agencies, welfare councils and rehabilitation centres.

The Inter-departmental Co-ordinating Committee on Rehabilitation, of which the Co-ordinator is Chairman, gave its attention to such subjects as sheltered employment, services for the mentally retarded, the needs of young adults continuing their education in hospitals, prosthetics, medical assessment and the Registry for Crippled Children.

The Co-ordinator attended conferences on Rehabilitation in Vancouver, Ottawa and Edmonton. The meeting in Edmonton was attended by the Co-ordinators of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the National Co-ordinator and a Rehabilitation Assistant from the Civilian Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Department of Labour, and executive directors of Crippled Children's Societies.

Two points in particular that arose at this meeting were standards and definitions of workshops, and grants to support them. The meeting held that there are essentially two operations which can be performed by sheltered workshops: remunerative sheltered employment and assessment and work training. Referring to the second point it was also agreed that it is the role of Federal and Provincial Governments to establish minimum conditions for grants to sheltered employment, and that the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch should proceed to set up such standards with whatever consultation it sees fit to request.

Later in 1964, the Federal Department of Labour promoted a national program to encourage employment of handicapped persons, using the slogan: "Everybody is handicapped, Hire on the Basis of Ability". Early in 1965, the Associate Committee on the National Building Code National Research Council, Ottawa issued Supplement No. 7 to the National Building Code of Canada, Building for the Handicapped. In the course of preparing the Supplement No. 7, the Associate Committee sent out draft copies for public comment, and certain recommendations and changes which were submitted by this Department were incorporated in the final draft.

Supplement No. 7 is a guide for constructing buildings for the physically handicapped, who "have become frustrated by the present

design of public buildings and facilities." The brochure "Denied by Design", which was prepared and distributed by the Alberta Council for Crippled Children and Adults, publicizes the needs of the physically disabled, the elderly infirm and others who cannot enter many public buildings and business premises, and who may even be denied employment because of building design.

The diversity of the areas of co-ordination indicate the broadening concept of rehabilitation to serve not just a particular group, but all handicapped persons; the physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped, and the socially handicapped.

THE PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

The Department of Public Welfare for the Province of Alberta has the responsibility of the administration of The Public Contributions Act. Since the Act was passed in 1951, voluntary organizations have reported millions of dollars collected for charitable purposes in the Province and elsewhere. In the first annual Departmental report under the Act, fourteen organizations recorded a gross collection of one and three-quarter million dollars; in the current fiscal year, 56 organizations reported financial campaigns that totalled \$5,356,000.00.

The Act was originally intended to inform the public what health services are being provided by the organizations to whom they are asked to contribute funds'. The organizations were advised at the outset: 'in order that the public may be kept informed of what they are being asked to subscribe to, the information set forth in their applications will be published.'

The Act was revised in 1955 and 1958 and broadened to include welfare services in health services, and required organizations to apply for authorization to conduct a financial campaign to obtain contributions from the public. The revision of the Act in 1955 required a financial statement showing the disposition of the proceeds and authorized the Minister charged with the administration of the Act (Minister of Public Welfare), at his discretion to require organizations to file at designated times statements accounting for the distribution of the contributions and provided for the inspection of the books of any organization. The Act enabled the making of certain regulations by Order in Council, and authorized the Minister to publish any information he deems to be in the public interest, relating to any organization that is subject to controls of the Act, and any campaign to obtain funds from the public for health and welfare services. Revisions included penalties for unauthorized canvassing. Most organizations from the beginning, recognizing the protection the Act afforded them, have with due care complied with its provisions.

Several cities passed by-laws consistent with the Act requiring organizations to obtain licences to solicit for funds. In Edmonton, a charitable appeals committee was appointed to review all applications to conduct campaigns before approval was granted. The City of Calgary regulates such campaigns through its License Bureau.

The latest revision in 1965 followed a year of careful study, to which an ad hoc committee of representatives of city administrations, United Community Funds and an accounting firm contributed valuable advice in reviewing and revising discussion drafts of the Act.

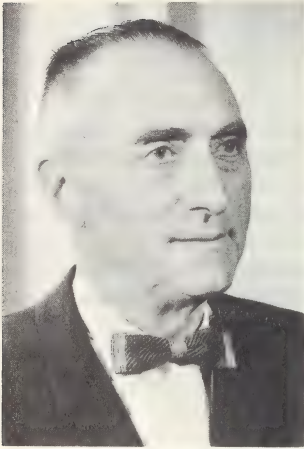
With this revision, cities by passing a by-law are authorized to have full authority over campaigns within their corporate limits. The province is responsible for authorizing all other charitable campaigns. Also, it requires any organization to submit a statement of its assets and liabilities with a financial statement covering a particular campaign and "the proportion of funds obtained in any annual campaign or canvass that

will be placed in a sinking fund for long-term projects, to meet debentures and reserve fund for programs of expansion."

The basis for requiring a comprehensive financial statement is best stated by a quotation from *Business Review*, "The donor has a right to know how efficiently his gift was spent, and to be enabled to make comparisons."

The Public Contributions Act aims to give reasonable assurance to contributors that the organizations they support report all of their revenue and expenditures, that expenditures are clearly set forth to designate the service expenses and administrative and fund-raising expenses, and that donors may compare financial statements of familiar and unfamiliar organizations. This requires information to be presented simply and to be consistent with adequate disclosure of pertinent facts.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES



W. P. Bullock
Director

The progress and development of Emergency Welfare Services throughout the province continued during the year 1964/65. Welfare survival planning has been extended to the completing of plans for the Peace River, Northern and Southern Zones with municipal plans being prepared in some areas.

At the municipal level additional staff has been appointed and trained by Emergency Welfare Services at the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton and at courses conducted in municipalities throughout the province to qualify Welfare Directors and Chiefs of Emergency Feeding, Emergency Clothing, Emergency Lodging, Registration and Inquiry and Personal Services, enabling key personnel to deal more capably with emergency situations. Regional Office Supervisors and other Departmental staff have also been given training in their emergency responsibilities at the Edmonton Civil Defence School and at the Canadian Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ontario as changes in Departmental personnel take place.

Exercises in Emergency Feeding and other Emergency Welfare Services were held in Edmonton and at the municipal level, some taking place in conjunction with Hospital Disaster Exercises. Emergency personnel assigned to provincial and zone headquarters took part in exercises to familiarize them with their disaster functions. Emergency Welfare Services outdoor cooking facilities proved very useful at various training exercises.

Lectures were given by Emergency Welfare Services personnel at conferences and meetings, and at Emergency Measures Orientation and Nurses Courses.

During the year Emergency Welfare Services Staff continued to visit municipalities to promote the appointment and training of local people and the development of welfare organizations which would have a capability during any disaster.

The stockpiling in Departmental Regional Offices of Mobile Feeding Units, Blankets, and Operational Forms has continued, making this equipment more readily available for any emergency. The following chart illustrates where this equipment is located:

EMERGENCY WELFARE RESOURCES — EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

| PEACE RIVER ZONE | Location | Mobile Feeding Units | Blankets | Registration Kits (500 cards each) | Inquiry Kits (750 cards each) | Lodging Assignment cards | Lodging Facility cards (Dwellings) | Lodging Facility cards & (Commercial & Congregate) | Case Index | Clothing Issue Vouchers | Open Stock Return | Ready Stock Return | Clothing Unit |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PEACE RIVER ZONE | Grande Prairie | 1 | 1000 | 15 | 16 | 13000 | 6500 | 200 | 3 | 300 | 120 | 100 | |
| | Peace River | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHERN ZONE | Barhead | 1 | 1000 | 23 | 20 | 15500 | 8000 | 180 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | Bonnyville | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Camrose* | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Edmonton* | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Edson | 1 | 1000 | 23 | 20 | 15500 | 8000 | 180 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | St. Paul | 1 | | 24 | 16 | 15000 | 8000 | 180 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | Smoky Lake | 1 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stettler | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wetaskiwin | 1 | 2500 | 23 | 16 | 15200 | 8500 | 250 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | 1 |
| | Wainwright | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTHERN ZONE | Drumheller | 1 | | 28 | 16 | 15000 | 8500 | 250 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | Lethbridge | 1 | 2500 | 23 | 16 | 15500 | 8500 | 250 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | Medicine Hat | 1 | | 28 | 16 | 15000 | 8500 | 250 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |
| | Olds | 1 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pincher Creek | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Red Deer | 1 | 2000 | 23 | 20 | 15500 | 9000 | 250 | 3 | 400 | 150 | 100 | |

NOTE—Items marked with * indicate Mobile Feeding Units under construction

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING



G K. Stangier
Director

The Staff Development and Training Division is responsible for providing or arranging training activities that will better equip the personnel of the Department to do their work. As in previous years, attention has been focused primarily on the Social Work 1 staff, with some seminars designed for selected supervisors. In addition to this, the Director of Staff Training serves with the Personnel Officer on the Recruitment and Selection committee and assists generally with the deployment of staff within the Department. The Division is staffed by the Director, a Staff Training Officer and a secretary.

As the staff continues to increase, as the demands upon our social workers and supervisors become increasingly complex, with a more determined effort to provide a personalized casework oriented service to clients and with the increasing emphasis upon the philosophy of rehabilitation, the need for training continues to mount. In an effort to meet some of the needs of the staff a variety of training activities were attempted during the year. Changes were made within the basic three week In-Service training course in terms of content and teaching methods in an effort to make the course more valuable. Examples are the introduction of a session on the Use of Credit and the Services of the Edmonton Credit Bureau and the use of role playing, films and tape recorders as training aids.

A number of journals and textbooks relating to welfare work were routinely circulated to regional offices, so that the staff may be kept informed of developing theory and practice. To supplement this, the Division initiated the practice of selecting informative articles from a number of different sources and distributing mimeographed copies to each worker and supervisor.

Training begins the moment the employee reports for work. The experiences of the first few weeks on the job are important ones in shaping attitudes toward clients and the Department and in influencing work habits. In an effort to improve and standardize these experiences, to assist the supervisors in introducing new workers to the Department, and to formally decentralize this phase of orientation, a "Content Guide for Use in the Orientation of Welfare Workers" was prepared by the Staff Development Division for the use of regional office supervisors. To emphasize the importance of this and to help interpret its use, the Staff Training Officer visited each regional office supervisor to discuss it with him. This tour also afforded the Training Office an opportunity to become familiar with the staff and conditions in each office.

During the year, the Rehabilitation Division was merged with the Social Allowance and Social Assistance Divisions to provide an integrated program of rehabilitation and financial assistance services. Along

with this emerged a stated philosophy of Rehabilitation and Public Assistance that required in some ways a departure from conventional practice within the Department. In an effort to interpret this to all regional staff, the Director of Welfare, the Program Supervisors of Social Allowance and Social Assistance, and the Director of Staff Training visited each regional office. This was an experiment in individualized staff training involving appropriate central office personnel that had many beneficial results.

During the year six bursaries of \$750 each were awarded to University graduates to assist them with their professional education at schools of social work. Five completed their Bachelor's degree in Social Work and one obtained the Master's degree. All have returned to the Department to fulfill their commitment of one year. Educational leave was given to five Departmental employees to allow them to attend schools of social work. Each has returned to the Department. Four employees were sponsored to the Group Process Institutes held in Banff, and one to the Banff School of Advanced Management, as part of training for administrative positions. Approximately sixty employees attended three separate seminars dealing with the Family and with Casework with adolescents.

Seventy beginning welfare workers were trained in seven separate In-Service Training classes. Seven employees from the City of Calgary Welfare Department also attended this course. The In-Service Training course concentrates on the philosophy and practice of social work, and the philosophy and legislation underlying the major programs offered by the Department.

Seven employees of the cities of Edmonton and Calgary were assisted through National Welfare Training Grants to obtain professional training at schools of social work. In these cases this Division simply acts as a liaison between the municipal and federal governments so that the local government may obtain a portion of the money allotted to the province for training purposes.

During the year the idea of decentralizing part of the staff training services was approved in principle, so that next year a full-time staff training officer should be appointed to each of the Edmonton and Calgary Regional Offices.

PERSONNEL



J. C. Cels
Personnel Officer

The year 1964/65 has been an active one. Constant changes in an overgrowing staff and new positions being created resulted in a total of 296 new employees being hired (this figure includes 21 transfers from other departments): 193 of these were replacements for the same number of persons who resigned or transferred out of the Department; of the remaining 103, 58 were assigned to new positions within the Department itself and the others staffed Rosecrest and Woodside Homes which came under the administration of this Department on April 1, 1964. On assuming responsibility for these two institutions, the Department retained all personnel employed in the Homes. This group totalled 45, with 37 employed in Rosecrest and 8 in Woodside Homes.

Pursuing a policy of internal promotion whenever possible, the Department promoted a total of 51 employees to more responsible and higher paid positions during the fiscal year. In each competition held for these positions, each Branch was responsible for recommending eligible employees within the Branch. Eligibility factors for these competitions included the necessary training and educational qualifications, as well as demonstrated on-the-job performance and personal qualities and abilities. Consideration for long service is given only when all other factors are equal.

Recruitment for social workers became more extensive during the year, and for the first time a recruiting trip was made outside the Province. This trip to the University of British Columbia School of Social Work was helpful and the response in the way of applicants and enquiries proved worthwhile. A total of five Bachelor of Social Work graduates were hired for the summer and three on a permanent basis.

Considerable value is placed on the use of B.S.W. graduates for summer positions. From the recruiting standpoint it has been found that a small percentage are unable to return to school in the fall to commence studies for a M.S.W. degree and as a result remain on staff on a semi-permanent or permanent basis. Others, having been given the opportunity to become aware of the Department's philosophy, programs and working conditions, may indicate a desire to return after their M.S.W. graduations.

During the period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965, the staff of the Department (including 54 from the Emergency Measures Organization) increased to a total of 678 employees as of March 31, 1965. Allocation of these employees is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Minister's Office | 2 |
| Administration | 119 |
| Child Welfare | 28 |
| Public Assistance | 40 |
| Single Men | 33 |
| Rehabilitation | 7 |
| Regional Offices | 335 |
| Metis Rehabilitation | 10 |
| Homes and Institutions | 9 |
| Rosecrest Home | 35 |
| Woodside Home | 6 |

A chart showing the location of personnel in regional offices as of March 31, 1965 is as follows:

| | Clerical | Social Workers |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Athabasca | 1 | 2 |
| Barrhead | 2 | 4 |
| Bonnyville | 1 | 3 |
| Calgary | 26 | 58 |
| Camrose | 2 | 3 |
| Drumheller | 2 | 4 |
| Edmonton | 37 | 94 |
| Edson | 1 | 2 |
| Grande Prairie | 3 | 1 |
| Hanna | 1 | 1 |
| High Prairie | 3 | 5 |
| Lac La Biche | 2 | 1 |
| Lethbridge | 6 | 13 |
| Medicine Hat | 2 | 5 |
| Olds | 1 | 1 |
| Peace River | 2 | 4 |
| Pincher Creek | 1 | 2 |
| Red Deer | 2 | 5 |
| Smoky Lake | 1 | 1 |
| Stettler | 1 | 1 |
| St. Paul | 2 | 3 |
| Vegreville | 2 | 4 |
| Vermilion | 1 | 2 |
| Wainwright | 1 | 2 |
| Wetaskiwin | 2 | 4 |
| Ft. McMurray | | 1 |
| | 105 | 230 |

In the future, the Personnel Division is looking forward to an increase in the recruiting of professional social workers by visiting schools of Social Work, a review of the present educational leave programs, a major structural review of the Department's Social Work positions and a classification review of the clerical positions in the Calgary and Edmonton Regional Offices.

| | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| New Employees ----- | 55 | 46 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 40 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 15 |
| Transferred to Department ----- | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Transferred from Department ----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Inter-Departmental Promotions ----- | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Total Female Employees ----- | 408 | 411 | 429 | 448 | 435 | 424 | 432 | 438 | 445 | 448 | 449 | 449 |
| Total Male Employees ----- | 214 | 221 | 224 | 233 | 233 | 226 | 228 | 227 | 228 | 227 | 229 | 229 |
| Total Social Workers ----- | 232 | 249 | 258 | 251 | 264 | 227 | 232 | 231 | 235 | 228 | 232 | 231 |
| Emergency Measures Organization | 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 54 |
| Terminations ----- | 15 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 50 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 15 |
| Total Employees ----- | 622 | 632 | 653 | 681 | 668 | 650 | 660 | 665 | 673 | 675 | 678 | 678 |

REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1965, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide services to residents in the surrounding areas:

| Location | Supervisor |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Edmonton, 10158 - 103 Street | R. W. Holmes |
| Calgary, 406 - 16 Avenue N.W. | I. E. Hill |
| Lethbridge, Administration Building | J. C. L. Guimond |
| Medicine Hat, 826 - 2 Street S.E. | D. W. Merchant |
| Red Deer, 4748 Ross Street | D. I. Hougan |
| Athabasca, County Building | K. E. Jones |
| Barrhead, Provincial Building | R. Meyer |
| Bonnyville, Provincial Building | D. A. Joslin |
| Camrose, Provincial Building | E. C. Ferguson |
| Drumheller, Provincial Building | B. B. Simmonds |
| Edson, Provincial Building | G. M. Henderson |
| Grande Prairie, Provincial Building | D. Clements |
| Hanna, Provincial Building | W. J. McFalls |
| High Prairie, Taylor Building | F. Gooley |
| Lac La Biche, Homeniuk Building | F. E. Lockwood |
| Olds, Westside Building | R. Ruttle |
| Peace River, Shopping Centre | D. Pearce |
| Pincher Creek, Town Office Building | W. C. Thompson |
| Smoky Lake, Medical Centre Building | I. L. Kerchinsky |
| Stettler, Court House Building | P. D. Parker |
| St. Paul, Provincial Building | G. E. Gouchee |
| Vegreville, Professional Building | G. J. Grintals |
| Vermilion, Boulton Office Building | R. Allan |
| Wainwright, H. S. King Building | A. P. Pearce |
| Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street | D. Mead |

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
XXV.—PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1965

| Payments for the year ended March 31, 1965 | No. of Apprn. | Service | APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | Over- ex- pended | Remarks | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Legislative | Executive | Total | Expended | Unexpended | | | |
| | | | INCOME ACCOUNT | | | | | | | |
| \$ | 19,776.08 | 2501. | Minister's Office | \$ | 19,530.00 | \$ | 19,932.61 | \$ | 402.61 | O/s/ C 226 & 495/65 |
| | 462,889.56 | 2502. | General Administration | | 466,060.00 | | 464,301.73 | | 1,758.27 | |
| | 3,427,934.66 | 2505. | Child Welfare | | 3,705,000.00 | | 3,459,139.61 | | 245,860.39 | |
| | 40,477.33 | 2506. | Child Welfare—Grants | | 45,000.00 | | 40,305.23 | | 4,694.77 | |
| | 218,884.36 | 2510. | Public Assistance—Administration Expenses | | 236,280.00 | | 222,476.11 | | 13,803.89 | |
| | 149,901.49 | 2511. | Public Assistance—Improvement Districts and Special Areas | | 166,200.00 | | 149,475.07 | | 16,724.93 | |
| | 17,941,254.67 | 2512. | Provincial Public Assistance and Allowances— Provincial Hostels | | 17,635,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 18,028,618.24 | | 6,381.76 | S.W. 63/64-65 |
| | 510,967.39 | 2514. | Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons | | 506,650.00 | 113,130.31 | 619,780.31 | | 109,967.83 | S.W. 11 & 46/64-65 |
| | 72,422.18 | 2516. | Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants | | 89,180.00 | | 89,180.00 | | 20,657.80 | |
| | 37,908.50 | 2517. | Grant to Municipalities | | 40,000.00 | | 40,000.00 | | 2,231.00 | |
| | 2,793,443.95 | 2518. | Old Age Assistance | | 2,750,000.00 | | 2,707,835.05 | | 42,164.95 | |
| | 5,901,768.70 | 2520. | Blind Persons' Allowances | | 5,808,000.00 | | 5,903,019.81 | | 95,019.81 | O/C 226/65 |
| | 421,910.26 | 2521. | Disabled Persons' Allowances | | 423,000.00 | | 421,959.32 | | 1,040.68 | |
| | 1,685,662.14 | 2522. | Mothers' Allowances | | 1,674,000.00 | | 1,686,247.14 | | 12,247.14 | O/C 226/65 |
| | 741,105.00 | 2523. | Widows' Pensions | | 800,000.00 | | 741,105.00 | | 58,895.00 | |
| | 109,039.14 | 2524. | Disabled Persons' Pensions | | 135,000.00 | | 109,039.14 | | 25,960.86 | |
| | 795,967.34 | 2525. | Supplementary Allowances | | 936,000.00 | | 795,967.34 | | 140,032.66 | |
| | 3,279,643.73 | 2526. | Regional Offices | | 3,373,000.00 | | 3,278,223.48 | | 94,776.52 | |
| | 1,700,923.14 | 2530. | Licensing and Standards for Welfare Institutions | | 1,717,270.00 | | 1,704,835.14 | | 12,434.86 | |
| | 186.89 | 2533. | Matis Rehabilitation | | 300,160.00 | | 344,386.50 | | 44,226.50 | O/C 226/65 |
| | 340,133.05 | 2534. | Alberta Emergency Measures Organization | | 752,240.00 | | 630,150.86 | | 122,089.14 | |
| | 631,658.61 | 2540. | Homes and Institutions— Administration Expenses | | 56,205.00 | | 50,983.18 | | 5,221.82 | |
| | 50,442.25 | 2550. | Rosecrest Home | | 119,600.00 | | 116,655.95 | | 2,944.05 | |
| | 115,879.98 | 2551. | Woodside Home | | 56,500.00 | | 36,842.92 | | 19,657.08 | |
| | 36,376.47 | 2552. | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 41,486,556.87 | TOTAL: | Income Account | \$ 513,130.31 | | \$42,323,005.31 | | \$41,527,603.11 | | \$ 795,402.20 (Net) | |

Certified correct,

C. K. HUCKVALE, F.C.A.,
Provincial Auditor

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1965
INCOME ACCOUNT

| Service | 2501 Minister's Office | 2502 General Administration | 2505 Child Welfare | 2506 Child Welfare— Grants | 2510 Public Assistance— Administration Expenses | 2511 Public Assistance— Improvement Districts and Special Areas | 2512 Public Assistance— and Allowances— Provincial | 2514 Provincial Hostels | 2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons | 2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants | 2518 Grants to Municipalities | 2520 Old Age Assistance | 2521 Blind Persons' Allowances | 2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances | 2523 Mothers' Allowances | 2524 Widows' Pensions | 2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions | 2526 Supplementary Allowances | 2530 Regional Offices | 2534 Metis Rehabilitation | 2540 Alberta Emergency Measures Organization | 2550 Homes and Institutions— Administration Expenses | 2551 Rosecrest Home | 2552 Woodside Home | Totals | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Advertising | \$ | \$ | \$ 6,810.77 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 3,816.92 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 10,627.69 | |
| Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase | | 2,168.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17,088.89 | | | | 19,257.49 |
| Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, expenses | | 130.03 | | | | | | 724.59 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,733.17 | 7,442.89 | 6,014.66 | | | | 16,045.34 |
| Burial expenses | | | 1,750.65 | | | 670.30 | 57,338.36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 811.20 | | | | | 60,570.51 |
| Contracts and agreements | | | | | | | | 9,215.68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,776.47 | 5,964.23 | | | | 19,956.38 |
| Entertainment expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,783.45 | | | | 1,783.45 |
| Fees and commissions | | 664.50 | 75,282.36 | | | 14,323.48 | 234,466.24 | | 2,749.25 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,316.23 | 2,356.00 | | | | 360,158.06 |
| Freight, express and cartage | | | | | | | | | 571.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | 233.35 | 1,000.09 | | | | 8,409.77 |
| Furnishings, equipment and tools | | 4,128.23 | 1,217.52 | | 708.73 | | 1,587.15 | | 4,588.74 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,604.38 | | | | | 32,014.84 |
| Grants, prizes | | 4,500.00 | 4,238.04 | 40,305.23 | | 126,213.97 | 15,817,814.13 | 173,353.01 | 151.00 | 37,769.00 | 2,707,835.05 | 5,903,019.81 | 421,959.32 | 1,686,247.14 | 741,105.00 | 109,039.14 | 795,967.34 | 3,278,223.48 | | 6,498.37 | 2,017.79 | | | | 32,120,561.62 | |
| Hospitalization | | | 10,157.91 | | | | 505,328.15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 93,422.20 | 179,398.76 | | | | 515,486.06 |
| Insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,366.24 |
| Livestock, fur bearing animals, poultry, insects, and fish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,349.32 | 1,016.92 | | | | 5,445.00 |
| Maintenance in homes and schools | | | 2,705,380.43 | | | 774.60 | 916,876.93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,445.00 | | | | 3,636,999.96 |
| Materials and supplies, administrative | 233.16 | 22,327.44 | 498,741.18 | | 17,651.64 | 5,489.08 | 446,646.38 | 136,756.04 | 17,317.54 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13,968.00 | | | | | 1,209,530.45 |
| Materials and supplies, construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9,636.37 | 19,139.60 | 1,085.43 | 11,923.80 | 8,604.72 | 31,836.34 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 94.25 | 52.95 | 165.26 | | 87.20 | 11.48 | 1.63 | 59.31 | 48.84 | | | | | | | | | | | | 31,021.35 | 814.99 | | | | 1,139.48 |
| Postage | | 7,535.22 | 3,789.16 | | 27,894.30 | | | 135.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82.90 | 91.35 | 69.33 | 204.20 | 132.78 | 55,263.93 |
| Rentals | | 469.02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,943.01 | 433.54 | 1,909.20 | 624.50 | | 3,460.10 |
| Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools | | | | | | | 603.80 | 264.20 | 1,227.55 | | | | | | | | | | | | 164.83 | 1,588.50 | | | | 8,108.51 |
| Repair and maintenance of office machines | | 2,064.61 | 665.81 | | 656.91 | | | 122.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8,493.17 |
| Salaries | 17,720.00 | 410,660.08 | 116,123.39 | | 170,827.45 | | | 121,058.62 | 39,846.33 | | | | | | | | | | | | 46,982.20 | 302,507.75 | 44,615.77 | 80,044.83 | 15,450.62 | 2,813,252.89 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 364.85 | 1,005.25 | 5,405.88 | | 1,904.08 | | | 387.05 | 115.65 | | | | | | | | | | | | 14,610.01 | 310.20 | 4,848.34 | 396.10 | | 29,347.41 |
| Transportation | | | 21,734.53 | | | 1,992.16 | 47,934.47 | 14,030.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 87,811.32 |
| Travelling expenses of other than public servants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28,042.19 |
| Travelling expenses of public servants | 1,520.35 | 6,248.80 | 2,011.62 | | 2,745.80 | | 21.00 | 1,805.86 | 2,477.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | 246.13 | 27,796.06 | | | | 261,837.19 |
| Tuition | | 2,347.00 | 5,665.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 196,761.59 | 8,697.16 | 35,418.68 | 4,042.06 | 86.97 | 8,012.10 |
| Utilities | | | | | | | | 6,789.42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,086.47 |
| Wages | | | | | | | | 44,538.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,297.05 | | | | | 161,699.15 |
| TOTAL: Income Account | \$ 19,932.61 | \$ 464,301.73 | \$3,459,139.61 | \$ 40,305.23 | \$ 222,476.11 | \$ 149,475.07 | \$18,028,618.24 | \$ 509,812.48 | \$ 68,522.20 | \$ 37,769.00 | \$2,707,835.05 | \$5,903,019.81 | \$ 421,959.32 | \$1,686,247.14 | \$ 741,105.00 | \$ 109,039.14 | \$ 795,967.34 | \$3,278,223.48 | \$1,704,835.14 | \$ 344,386.50 | \$ 630,150.86 | \$ 50,983.18 | \$ 116,655.95 | \$ 36,842.92 | \$41,527,603.11 | |

